The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
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Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

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Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

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CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

PRICES

Still the Lowest,

Further and sweeping Reductions in prices of FIRST-CLASS DRESS GOODS, at

Corner Madison & Peoria-sts.

We will meet the lowest prices made and go lower.

We shall display on our centre-tables this week, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, an assorted line of Dress Goods, some of which are reduced from 60 cents, all desirable shades.
FRENCH MERINOS, all reduced.
ENGLISH MERINOS, 35 cts. yd.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, 37 1-2 cts. yd.
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 35 cts. yd.
Higher Qualities EMPRESS CLOTHS at a sacrifice.
BLACK ALPACAS reduced from 45 to 25 cts.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS at your own price.
Yard-wide PRINTED CRETONNES, 12 1-2 cts.
French and English PRINTS marked down.
LYONS ROLL POPLINS, 62 1-2 cts. half price.
BLACK SILKS will be slaughtered.
Other Bargains as heretofore advertised.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE,

Corner Madison & Peoria-sts.

TABLE LINENS, &c.

TABLE LINENS AND TOWELINGS MARKED DOWN FOR MONDAY, Nov. 24.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

RETAIL

Loom Damask 75c from $1.
Bleached Barnsley Damask $1.25, $1.50 from $1.50 and $2.
Scotch Damasks, down to 65c.
Real Damask Napkins, an unusually nice article, $1.50 from $2.
B. I. Diaper (pieces of 16 yards) 25c from 40c.
Bleached and Unbleached Huck Towels, $1.50 and $2, large reduction.
Loom Huck, superior, 20c.
Barnsley Toweling, 15c from 20c.
Crashes, 8c from 10c.
Specialties in Honeycomb Quilts, $1, $1.50, and $2, largely reduced.
And a splendid assortment Marseilles Quilts at corresponding prices.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 18th December. Address A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 82 Broadway, New York, Room 56, or P. O. Box 2542.

FOR SALE.

SLABS for SALE

At Sawmill, east end of Illinois-st., North Side, $5 per cord in yard, $6 per cord delivered.

WANTED.

WANTED--AGENTS--FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 137 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO.

Terms, $60 a year. Partial course in proportion. Four Lectures per day for nine months, by Judges LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, and HENRY BOOTH, and Profs. V. B. DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS. Visitors invited. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Tribune Building, Chicago.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Only the Most Pacific Advices from Spain.

Arbitration Strongly Favored at Madrid Instead of War.

Emperor William, of Germany, Recommended as Umpire.

The Spanish Government Denies the Report of Violence to Sickles.

President Castelar and the British Minister in Conference.

Secretary Robeson Has Already Spent $3,000,000 in Equipping War Vessels.

The Restoration of the Embargoed Cuban Property of Americans.

Sphinx-Like Remarks of President Grant.

AT THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

MADRID, Nov. 22—Evening.—The reports that violence had been offered by the Madrid populace to Gen Sickles are pronounced false.

President Castelar had a long conference to-day with Leyard, British Minister. The result of the interview is favorable to the continuance of good relations.

The idea of submitting the case of the Virginius to arbitration is much talked of. Should this course be agreed to, the German Emperor is indicated as the probable arbitrator.

WASHINGTON ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AFFRONT TO MINISTER SICKLES DENIED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo, has received a telegram from his Government, a copy of which he delivered to Secretary Fish to-day, contradicting the report of hostile manifestations against the United States Minister at Madrid. The telegram declares that Gen. Sickles is treated with consideration and respect, and that the intemperance of language of the Monarchical press has been promptly silenced by the threats of immediate punishment.

RESTORATION OF EMBARGOED GOODS.

The Minister of the Colonies reports from Havana that the restoration of embargord property of American citizens is being diligently proceeded with.

CONSULTATION OF THE SECRETARIES.

Secretary Robeson is closeted with Secretary Fish to-night, in consultation on the Spanish complication.

[To the Associated Press.]

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MAY HAVE SAID.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Washington specials to the New York papers contain the following: During an interview with a prominent Senator, President Grant is said to have used the following language:

"When the Government makes every preparation for an aggressive or defensive policy, fits out its navy, and does everything to make the army effective up to the limit of calling for troops, you can put whatever construction you please on such activity. If we are to judge of such movements as a civilian, I should say they were warlike. I do not remember of anything of the kind having been done in this country, which was not a preface to peace or to satisfaction for our offended honor. So far, I believe our history sustains me in this assertion. If my message to Congress does not convey this idea, it will be because I forget the words in which to express it."

SPANISH DEMURRERS.

A *Herald* special, from Washington, says the Spanish objections to our demands are the following:

First—That the Virginius is not an American ship, as she was owned by the Cubans and registered in the name of one Patterson, residing in New York.

Second—She has forfeited even the false registry by subsequent sale to other parties.

Third—She has frequently sailed during the past two years under flags of other countries.

Fourth—That Gen. Ryan was not a citizen of the United States.

Fifth—That the Virginius, at the time of her departure, was engaged in an unlawful expedition against a friendly power.

A SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

The Spanish question is everywhere discussed with more calmness than last week, and the impression seems to prevail, to a greater extent than heretofore, that there will be

NO WAR

between the United States and Spain. The tone of the Spanish Ministry continues friendly, and a disposition is manifested to act in all matters in controversy in such a way as will preserve peace between the two nations.

NEWS FROM MADRID.

The only important communication received here to-day from Madrid was by the Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo, who communicated the contents to Secretary Fish. The Spanish Government contradicts the report of any hostile manifestations against the American Minister, and say that Gen. Sickles is treated with consideration and respect, and that some intemperance of language on the part of the Monarchical press was promptly silenced by a threat of immediate punishment.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY WORK IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The full force at the Washington Navy-Yard was kept at work all day to-day, notwithstanding it is Sunday.

SECRETARY ROBESON SAYS,

in explanation of his recent great activity, that he has acted merely as an executive officer, and in obedience to orders from his superiors. The amount checked out of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Navy on account of expenditures for fitting out war-vessels since the capture of the Virginius, up to last night, was $3,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE CHARLESTOWN YARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Work was prosecuted in the Charlestown Navy-Yard to-day as if it was not Sunday, and every department was driven as if war was already at our doors. Over 2,000 men are now employed, and are distributed as follows: 1,078 in the construction department; 272 in the Civil Engineer's department; 291 in the equipment; 88 in the ordinary, and 9 in that of provision and clothes.

THE FRANKLIN

was floated out of the dry-dock yesterday noon, and now is anchored at the lower shear-wharf and ready for her boilers and rigging. She will be in complete readiness, it is now thought, equipped with arms and stores, inside of two weeks. As soon as she is off

THE BROOKLYN

will be driven ahead, and it is said she will be fully prepared for service a week after the Franklin's departure. The boilers have been placed in her, but the piping has yet to be done, and her rigging secured.

As soon as the Franklin was got out of dry-dock 100 men who had been employed upon her were discharged, but an equal force was added to the engineer's department, and there is

GREAT STIR AND BUSTLE

all over the yard. In the marine department, there is every indication of unusual life. The new recruits are drilled as fast as they come in, and every effort is making to render them fit for duty at once.

SEAMEN WANTED.

Commander Preble issued a circular, about a week ago, to enlist seamen of all grades, and a large number have been already recruited. Many of these are landsmen and green hands.

THE BROOKLYN'S OFFICERS

will include Capt. Luxton, formerly Inspector of Ordnance here, in command; Chief Engineer, Jo Johnson; First Engineer, E. P. Phillips, ordered from League Island; and Gunner, G. P. Cushman.

THE FRANKLIN'S OFFICERS

are Lieut. R. M. Cutts, from the Hydrographic Office, in command; Chief Engineer, A. J. Kinstead, ordered from Philadelphia; Gunner, T. R. Wilson.

THE DICTATOR IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov 23.—The monitor Dictator from New London arrived to-day in tow of two large steam tugs.

THE WORCESTER AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Nov. 23.—The United States steamer Worcester, flag-ship of the North Atlantic fleet, has arrived here.

TWO MONITORS FOR KEY WEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The Monitor Manhattan, convoyed by the Powhattan, will leave for Key West to-morrow.

THE LONDON TIMES SPEAKS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 a. m.—The *Times*, to-day, says the demand for the surrender of the Virginius could not with justice be maintained, but the other demands reported to have been made on Spain by the United States are just, and England might well join in.

FOREIGN.

Failure of the Negotiations for the Surrender of Cartagena.

Disraeli Predicts a Conflict Between the Temporal and Spiritual Powers of Europe.

Resignation of the Japanese Ministry---Execution of Officers in St. Domingo.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A special to the *Times* reports that the negotiation for the surrender of Cartagena proved a complete failure. Contreras has since been arrested by the Intransigente on suspicion of having connived with the conspirators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Disraeli made a political speech at Glasgow last evening. He severely criticized the Government, and predicted a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers. He feared the conflict might result in anarchy, and declared the partisans of home rule in Ireland would unmask and show Great Britain their real design.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—An immense demonstration in favor of home rule took place in this city today. It is estimated that 60,000 persons took part in the procession and the mass meeting which followed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Butts, Martin, and others. No disturbance occurred.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The steamer Great Republic, arrived to-day, brings Japan dates to to Nov. 1.

On Oct. 24, the Ministers of the Mikado with two exceptions sent in their resignations, which were accepted, though some have since withdrawn them. The rock on which they split was the Corea project. A plan for sending an expedition against that country was warmly offered by Iwakura, late Ambassador. San Jo Daijin, the Prime Minister, had been very ill, having been attacked with a kind of convulsive fits from overwork. He is better and has withdrawn his resignation, as also had Okuma, Minister of Finance; and now Terrashima, late Minister to England, is placed at the Foreign Office. Ito, lately one of the Ambassadors, is Minister of Public Works, and Yamaguchi and Kido, both of whom were connected with Iwakura as Ambassadors, are in the Ministry, though Kido is so paralyzed that it is very doubtful whether he will be able to do much work. Sageschima, late Ambassador to China, is one of those who have resigned. The Mikado finally abandoned his Corean and Formasan projects.

The Court journals report the Empress of Japan enceinte.

The news from China is unimportant.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Count San Fernando was assassinated at the door of his mansion this morning by a young man. The tragedy was the result of domestic troubles.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Nov. 12.—Gen. Manzueta and three other Generals have been shot by order of President Baez. They were implicated in the recent revolutionary movement. It is reported that six other officers of high rank now in prison on similar charges will soon be executed.

MICHIGAN.

The Prison Reform Movement—Dr. Wines in Detroit--Probable Resignation of State Officers--The Contest for the Appointment of a Homeopathic Professor in Ann Arbor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—Dr. E. O. Wines, of New York, addressed a large gathering at the First Congregational Church to-night, setting forth the general scope of the American Prison Reform movement. At the conclusion of his remarks practical steps were taken towards forming a Prison Reform Association in this city, by the appointment of a special committee, composed of the following gentlemen: Gov. Bagley, E. R. Brockway, Charles A. Kent, Jefferson Wiley, and W. A. Butters.

N. L. Smith, of Flint, has resigned his position as one of the Trustees of the Flint Asylum; and it is also understood that Congressman-elect W. R. Williams is about to resign his position on the Commission on Penal and Reformatory Institutions of the State.

The homeopathy Professorship case comes up at Ann Arbor to-morrow before the Circuit Judge, when a reply in behalf of the Regents will be filed, and the date for the argument of the case by counsel will be definitely fixed.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

A Severe Shock in Northern California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—At 9 o'clock to-night a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Yreka, Cal., lasting 15 seconds. The shock was also felt at Grave Creek, Oregon, 100 miles north. This was the severest shock ever felt in that part of the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The earthquake in Oregon last night was quite severe, extending over the greater portion of the State at about the same hour or a little later. A slight shock was felt in this city. No damage was done anywhere.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—D. C. Whitwood, one of the oldest residents of this city, and for several years its Comptroller, is reported to-night as being very dangerously ill.

FINANCIAL.

Another Suit Instituted Against Daniel Drew by Stock Operators.

Resumption of Business by Manufacturers in Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

The Completed Part of the Northern Pacific Railroad Accepted by the Government.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUIT AGAINST DANIEL DREW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—On Saturday last another suit was instituted against Daniel Drew, for conspiracy to defraud Ernest H. Biedermann and Jacob Rubino, who place their damages at $100,000.

As telegraphed you on the 14th inst., Stephen H. Alden has recently begun suit against Drew to recover $202,091.26, which he claims he lost by buying 11,000 shares of worthless Quicksilver stock on Drew's representations that it would rapidly rise in value. The complaint instituted on Saturday alleges that, at the time of his dealings with Alden, Drew was conspiring with Alden and Eugene N. Robinson to unload his Canton stock upon the plaintiffs, whom, it is charged, were victimized to the extent of $1,000,000.

THE CANTON COMPANY

was organized over thirty years ago for the purpose of improving certain lands adjacent to the City of Baltimore. Nearly $1,250,000 have been expended by the Company in grading streets, building piers, etc., and in constructing railroads designed to enhance the value of their property; stock has also been subscribed by the Canton Company in manufacturing enterprises which it was proposed to establish on their lands. The income of the Company arose from the sales of lots and water-frontage and ground-rents on leased lands.

THE PLAINTIFFS CLAIM

that in November, 1872, the capital stock of the Company was $4,430,000, of which Drew owned $3,000,000; that he represented to them that it would soon advance in value; but that Alden and Robinson, also stockholders, had become suddenly alarmed and were anxious to sell. Drew added that he would not sell his stock under any consideration until it advanced to $1.50@2 per share, its market value then being about par. Acting on these representations, the plaintiffs allege that they bought of Alden and Robinson Canton stock to the amount of 18,600 shares, paying $1,807,109.75. The stock never advanced above the price they paid for it, and when, in September last, they were compelled to sell, they did so at a loss of $100,000.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 23.—The Pennsylvania Cotton and Sheeting Mills will resume to-morrow morning, and give employment to over 300 operatives.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Pratt's rolling mill, at Black Rock, which was suspended on the 1st of the month, resumes to-morrow. Seven hundred men were employed there.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ACCEPTANCE OF A SECTION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BY THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The reports of the Government Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad, Messrs. Sands and Steele, will be filed to-morrow or Tuesday. It will recommend the acceptance of the section examined, being 190 miles. This will make about 400 miles already accepted by the Government, and on which patents will be issued for the lands granted by law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—On Saturday between seventy and eighty employes of the Erie Railway here were discharged. The Paymaster is over a week behind, and considerable dissatisfaction prevails.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RUMORED DEFALCATION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 23.—There are rumors on the streets here to-day of a defalcation of upwards of $500,000 that can be traced to no reliable source. A prominent institution is mentioned, and a prominent man; but, so far, the affair is wrapped in the deepest mystery. To-morrow may develop something new. The public here is most anxiously waiting for developments.

CRIME.

An Affray Between Two Young Michigan Farmers Leads to Serious Results.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 23.—Orville Rud, a young farmer of this county, engaged in hauling pressed hay to Birch Run Station, while coming with a load last Saturday, got into an altercation with Irving Spalsbury, in front of the farm-house of the latter, about a mile south of the station. Hard words led to blows, and, during the struggle, Reed struck Spalsbury on the head with a spade, cutting a terrible gash three inches in length. Telegrams were sent to this city for an officer and surgeon, and Dr. Ross and Officer Wood went out on the 2:20 train. Reed was brought through to this city in the evening. Dr. Ross is of the opinion that Spalsburg would probably not live through the night. Both of the men are young farmers, stand well in the community; and the affair creates considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

Charged with Incendiarism in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 23.—The insurance companies interested in the Broadway $15,000 conflagration of last August, having entertained a suspicion as to the origin of the fire, have caused an investigation to be made into the matter. A prominent druggist named A. C. Keil, who occupied one of the stores burned, and his clerk, Ed Balloux, have been arrested on a charge of setting fire to Kiel's premises, thereby causing the destruction of the whole block. Mr. Kiel was heavily insured at the time of the fire. The two men were arrested at 2 o'clock this morning, and lodged in jail to await their trial.

Alleged Rape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ind., Nov. 23.—A man named Willey, a citizen of this place, has been arrested on a charge of committing a rape upon his daughter. Public feeling is high against him, and it is thought if the law does not act promptly in the matter the citizens will take the case in their own hands.

The Prize-Fighters, Allen and Kelly, Released on Bail—Chambers Can Get No Bail, and Languishes in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Tom Allen and Tom Kelly returned from Edwardsville to-day. They have entered into bonds of $5,000 each to appear for trial for participating in a prize fight in Illinois on last September.

Arthur Chambers, who was also taken at Edwardsville, is in jail there, unable to obtain bail.

Forgers Arrested in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—James Howard and John Cartea, two well-known forgers of New York, were arrested here to-day for passing forged checks on the Broadway Bank one day last week.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob a Bank.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 22.

The excitement attending the bear-fight here, recently chronicled in THE TRIBUNE, had hardly subsided, when the town was treated to another sensation. This was caused by the almost successful attempt of three enterprising gentlemen to "bear" the money market, or, in other words, to diminish the amount of cash on hand in the vaults of the First National Bank. The time of their operation was last Sunday night, and the location was hardware-store adjoining the bank. The vault of the bank is built up against the partition-wall that divides the bank and store. The gentlemen entered the hardware-store through a sky-light, and, going to the first floor, commenced making a hole in the wall that kept them from the vault. They had almost succeeded,—but a few bricks more, and they would have been ready to attack the safes inside of the vault,—when, from some cause or other, they became alarmed, suddenly ceased work, and postponed further operations indefinitely. They left behind their tools, consisting of 60 different kinds of saws, chisels, drills, etc. No suspicions are entertained as to who the would-be robbers were. They must feel rather blue to know that they were needlessly scared away, and that, but for their own nervousness, they could have helped themselves to all of the money in the vaults.

Conviction of a Gang of Counterfeiters in North Carolina.

Correspondence of The New York Tribune.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 17.—To-day I send you the results of the trials of a portion of the great gang of counterfeiters, "shovers" and dealers in the "queer" in this State. North Carolina, Tennessee, and Southwestern Virginia have of late been overrun with counterfeit money. The bills and fractional currency, and the silver and gold coin, though poor and generally very inartistic in make, have found among our too greedy merchants and drovers and too ignorant mountaineers a ready transmission from hand to hand, but the facts elicited prove that men, including the names of rich planters, dealers in live stock, and office-holders, have lent their active assistance to these nefarious transactions, and have given a sort of coloring of respectability to the business.

Judge Dick has concluded the labors of this session of his Court at Asheville, and last Saturday it was adjourned. The Court has been employed in trying the persons charged with issuing and dealing in counterfeit money, and the records of Saturday night show the following convictions: David Frazier, for passing and dealing in counterfeit gold coin of the denomination of $2.50, was sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for three years. Lee Becker, a resident and planter in West Virginia, was convicted as a wholesale dealer. Jason S. Hyde, who was formerly the High Sheriff of Graham County, was found guilty of conspiracy with others to pass and deal in counterfeit money, and was sentenced to hard labor for two years, and to pay a fine of $1,000. The fact came out in his trial that this man, hitherto trusted with the execution of the law, has been for years hand-and-glove with robbers. Adam Cable was sentenced for two years at hard labor and a fine of $1,000. He is a rich planter of Cheowah, Graham County. He is one of the most villainous-looking of the gang, but his wealth has enabled him to shield himself from the consequences of his numerous crimes. Joel Loving received a similar sentence. He has been one of the most active of the dealers and "shovers" in this State. R. L. D. Burchfield, of Charleston, Swain County, got the full benefit of the law,—two years and a fine of $1,000. During the war he was first in the Confederate service, and then a Caprain in the Union army. Before the war he was tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged, but escaped the gallows by some trick of the law. Not long since he was present at the execution of a murderer, and while the black cap was being drawn over the face of the culprit he noticed him in the crowd and charged him with being the instigator of the crime. He has been shot at repeatedly, and prominent in the centre of his forehead is a bullet-wound, and yet this man since the war has been a Deputy-Marshal of the United States, and engaged not only in compounding crime, but in high acts of crime personally against the Government which he had sworn to defend and protect. The result of his trial is a very satisfactory one to the law-abiding citizens of this State, and reflects the highest credit upon the brave and most efficient officer of the Secret Service of the Government, whose skill has brought him to his just deserts. Mrs. Louisa Pennelly was given only six months in jail. She was arrested in Knoxville. When arrested she had some $200 in counterfeit money on her person. Mrs. R. L. D. Burchfield was convicted, but in consideration of sex and the fact that she has a babe about eight months old, her sentence was suspended. The most notorious of those who were convicted and sentenced to hard labor, was Joseph Becker. He is a dark, saturnine-looking wretch, and though intimately connected with his gang, was, when arrested in Texas, in the employ of Spears & Howck, as a bar-tender. He is an ex-member of the North Carolina Legislature, and as such, has been intrusted with the making of the laws of this State.

The arrests in the southwestern section of this State have been 49, and have been disposed of as follows: Forty-nine bills of indictment have been found against persons connected in some way with counterfeiting and altering counterfeit money; two have been discharged for want of proof of guilty intent; two bills have been ignored by the Grand Jury; seven have been convicted and sentenced; five escaped after arrest by the special deputies; five are now in jail waiting trial; three pleaded guilty, and the remainder are out on bail.

A Woman Shot, Carved, Set on Fire, and Robbed by Her Husband, but is Still Living.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

In the telegraphic dispatches of this morning appeared the following:

"A woman was found at Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, with a pistol-shot wound in her face and gashes on her wrists. She is supposed to be the wife of Hermann Krull, with whom she arrived in this country on the 5th instant, and he is charged with having attempted to murder her to obtain possession of a large sum of money which she had deposited in a bank in Hamburg. The couple went to Elizabeth from Philadelphia, and police are now searching in the latter city for Krull."

The full facts of this case show the man Krull to be a second Udderzook, barring the insurance business. The couple arrived here on board the Pennsylvania on the 5th inst., and the next day engaged board at the Allegheny House, Market street, above Eighth. The next day, the 6th, the husband, whose proper name is Hermann Krull, endeavored to ship a lot of baggage via Adams Express to New York, but not being able to do so, sent it via the Union Transportation Company. That afternoon he left for Newark or New York, and returned the following Tuesday, told his wife that he had taken a place in Newark, and was going to start in business. Now, Mrs. Krull was formerly the wife of a wealthy German banker of Hamburg, who, dying, left her some $8,000, the use of which Krull managed to secure. This, however, was not enough for him, and upon his return he secured her diamonds, gold watch, and other jewelry, all of which he pawned.

The next day, Wednesday, the wife, at the solicitation of Krull, started for Newark. Arriving at Elizabeth, Krull said: "We are going no further; we'll get out here!" and they left the train. He then conducted her to a point about a mile and a half out of the town, the time being about 9 o'clock p. m., when, reaching a secluded spot, he told her he was going to kill her, and, producing a pistol, discharged the weapon, the ball entering over the right eye and passing out of the cheek. Next he drew a razor, or some other sharp instrument, and inflicted four gashes across her left arm. Seizing her right arm, he made three more cuts along the length thereof from elbow to wrist. One would have supposed that this would have satisfied the villain, but to make assurance doubly sure he set fire to her underclothing and left her to burn to death.

The poor woman was almost helpless, and most probably would have been roasted had it not just so happened that the ground was wet and her clothing heavy, so that by rolling over and over, she succeeded in smothering the flames. Suffering from the pistol shot wound in the head, the gashes on her arm, and the burns, she lay exposed all through the long night, until 5 o'clock Thursday morning, when she was found by a colored man, and the authorities notified.

That the villain supposed that he had forever disposed of her is evident, but the chances are that she will yet live to confront him in a court of justice. She is now being carefully cared for in Elizabeth, and the police are on the trail of Krull.

That Krull's object was gain is more clearly shown in the fact that after shooting and cutting her and firing her clothing, he cut from her neck a gold piece, valued at about $10, which she wore as a charm. Krull knew that his wife possessed a large amount of property, in her own right, in Hamburg, and to get possession of this he would have murdered her.

He is a smart, intelligent German, about 40 years of age. His victim is about 35 years old.

Bridge Accident Near Peoria, Ill.—One Man Killed and Six Wounded.

From the Peoria Transcript, Nov. 22.

For some time past workmen have been engaged in putting together an iron bridge to span Kickapoo Creek where it is crossed by the Farmington road, distant about 3 miles from this city. The construction was superintended by W. W. Winslow, an agent of the King Iron Bridge Company, of Cleveland, O. Yesterday the span was ready for hoisting, and all day Mr. Winslow and his seven workmen were engaged in hoisting it into position, one end resting on a stone abutment. What bridge builders call a fallow pole was used, instead of a derrick, with three blocks, two double and one single attached. Trestle work had been erected in the bed of the creek, which lies fully thirty feet below the level of the approaches. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the hoisting was almost over, and six men were below turning the windlass, Mr. Winslow and a man named Ernest Seibold being above superintending and watching the ropes. Suddenly the large iron hook attached to the upper double block, on which the whole weight rested, broke in two, and in a moment the huge structure had fallen, crashing through the trestle work as if it had been made of straw.

Five of the men at the windlass were struck by the falling timbers of the trestle work, and more or less injured as detailed hereafter, but one of the men named Daniel Dolich was struck by one of the chords of the span itself, which fell on his left groin, cutting clear down to the bone, and completely disemboweling him. Though so terribly injured, he complained but little, and lived until he was taken to Nelson Clark's tavern, about a mile distant from the scene of the accident.

The following is a list of the wounded men as furnished on the spot by Dr. Lucas, who, with Drs. Stewart and J. P. Johnson, were summoned from this city as soon as possible, and did all in their power for the wounded men.

George Fash, aged 28, of Peoria, badly cut in the head. It is not known just how dangerously this man is wounded.

Jacob Wolstenholm, aged 18, living near the scene of the accident, bruised in the shoulder.

George Waggouer, aged 24, living near Clark's tavern, terribly hurt in the spine and back. This man is more severely wounded than any of the others, and he is not yet out of danger.

Abram Tunison, aged 40 years, of Peoria, three or four ribs fractured, and terribly bruised on the right leg.

Ernest Seibold, of Peoria, slightly cut on the face and considerably bruised about the body.

Frank Pouch, of Peoria, slightly bruised.

W. W. Winslow, the Superintendent, has one of his legs badly sprained. He was on the span at the time it fell, and descended with it for a distance of thirty feet. He says he inspected the work but a short time before it broke, and saw no signs of its weakness.

Dolich, the man who was killed, came to this city about four or five years ago, and has worked as a day laborer ever since. He was unmarried.

The span itself is much broken, and the work of weeks has been undone in an instant.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Loss of the Cable Steamer Robert Lowe—Eighteen Lives Lost—The Vessel Taken Down Before the Life-Boat Could Be Lowered.

TORONTO, Nov. 23.—The following particulars have been received regarding the loss of the Anglo-American cable steamer Robert Lowe from the surviving officers: After connecting Lamanche and Placentiatown by cable the steamer left the latter port on the 19th, bound for St. Johns. At 4 a. m., on the 20th, the weather heavy and thick, and the wind high, the ship struck heavily near Strait Sholts, and a very few minutes after filled and settled down so fast that it was impossible to get the life-boats afloat. Three other boats, containing twenty-three people, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, and remained by it till daylight.

Capt. Tidmarsh was on the bridge at the time of the disaster. He was perfectly cool, and took in the whole situation at a glance. He ordered the boats to be cleared away, but persisted in sticking to the vessel to the last. In five minutes after striking the poop was under water. McQuerden, of Heart's Content staff, and Day, the Second Steward, were drowned in the cabin. The rest were swept off the decks by the heavy seas which in a few hours reduced the steamer to atoms. On Friday, five bodies were picked up and buried. Eighteen were lost in all.

Loss of a Pacific Mail Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—On Oct. 24, the Pacific Mail steamer Ariel, from Yokohania to Hokodadi, struck on a reef, slid off, and sunk to her mast-head. She is a total loss. The passengers and crew were all saved.

LITERARY.

Sale by Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. of Their Interest in Periodical Literature—Hurd & Houghton Take "The Atlantic" and "Every Saturday," and Scribner's "Our Young Folks."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The *Atlantic Monthly*, *Every Saturday*, and the *Young Folks*, all Boston magazines and identified with Boston, have been sold by James R. Osgood & Co., long their publishers, and will henceforth be claimed by New York. The *Atlantic* and *Every Saturday* have been sold to Hurd & Houghton, and the *Young Folks* to Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and will be merged into the new illustrated juvenile Magazine *St. Nicholas* and disappear. The *Atlantic* and *Every Saturday* will be printed here, and published from here at the Riverside Press, which is Houghton's. It is said that the prices paid are regarded as advantageous to all concerned, but the figures are not made public. The *Atlantic* will continue to be edited by Mr. Howells, and will show no change, it is understood, in style or character. T. B. Aldrich will continue as editor of *Every Saturday*.

The Osgoods propose to do some great works with their Heliotype process of engravings in works of art, and to develop the popular education movement inaugurated in this State by act of the Legislature and directed by Mr. Walker Smith.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—For the Northwest, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valley, northeasterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, snow and rain. For the Middle States and New England, northeasterly and easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the Southern States, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for Tennessee and Kentucky, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.80	30	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.79	38	S. E., light	.06	Clearing.
Cheyenne	30.02	31	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Chicago	29.91	34	N., fresh	.21	Clear.
Cleveland	29.67	45	S., fresh	.28	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.11	29	N., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.03	33	N. E., fresh	.2[illegible]	Light rain.
Duluth	29.94	28	Calm	..	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.03	25	N. E., gentle	..	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.58	28	S. E., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.01	32	N., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.00	31	N. E., fresh	..	Clear.
Marquette	30.05	26	N. W., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.08	31	Calm	..	Clear.
Pembina	29.65	30	S. E., fresh	..	Light snow.
St. Paul	29.97	24	S. E., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.76	33	N. E., fresh	.23	Light rain.

THE NATIONAL PRESS CONVENTION.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—The Committee of the Georgia Press Association has decided to postpone the National Press Convention, called to meet at St. Louis on the 28th, to some future time.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Arrived, steamship Celtic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—Arrived, steamer Idaho, from New York

NOT SO WARLIKE.

IN MADRID.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE SPANISH MINISTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dispatches from Madrid agree in representing that the late interviews between Minister Sickles and the Spanish authorities were of a stormy character. Mr. Sickles barely escaped mobbing by the crowd which congregated in front of his residence. In consequence of these demonstrations, he determined to leave Madrid, but the Government having dispersed the mob, and having since maintained peace, he is resolved to remain in the city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Washington special says: "An official dispatch to Secretary Fish, received at 12 o'clock last night, says that a second attempt was made to assassinate Minister Sickles, and that 1,000 troops now guard the American Legation at Madrid."

CUBAN NEWS.

SIXTEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS SHOT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—*El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in this city, contains a variety of fresh correspondence from Cuba. From this it appears that sixteen men captured on the Virginius who claimed to be British subjects, and who sought the protection of the British Vice Consul, which Burriel refused to acknowledge, were not neglected by the British authorities at Kingston, Jamaica. After the British Consul found his efforts in vain, the British Commodore at Jamaica took the matter in hand and telegraphed to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, in the following words:

"In the interests of the friendly relations existing between our respective governments, I beg you to delay the execution of the alleged English subjects captured on the Virginius, until the Captain of the British frigate Niobe can communicate with you. The Niobe leaves to-day for Santiago."

To this request Burriel replied by telegraph, "I do not possess the authority to accede to the petition you send me. The law must be fulfilled."

The men who claimed to be British subjects were executed without allowing any time for investigation as to the truth or falsity of their claims.

THE CUBAN PRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A telegram from Havana, on the 21st, gives the following from the *Diario*: "We do not consider it within the bounds of justice or reason that war should result from the capture of the Virginius and its legal consequence; but if a conflict comes, let us emulate the example of Carthage, Numancia, and Saguntum, and make the Spanish race in Cuba the administration of the American Hemisphere." The *Voes de Cuba* believes that the question will be settled by diplomacy; nevertheless, it praises the activity of the artillery and engineer corps in repairing the fortifications, which will in a short time be in perfect condition.

IN WASHINGTON.

NO ADVICES FROM MADRID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Nothing new in the Virginius case has developed to-day, save that a dispatch from London appears in the afternoon paper confirming, in some particulars, the *Herald's* Madrid dispatch of a few days since, which was so generally discredited. This, however, has added but little to the fast-waning excitement on the question. Various rumors are afloat having reference chiefly to the treatment received by Gen. Sickles, to dangers that threaten him and the combinations that are formed against him, but all these are bandied lightly about as not worthy of credence.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE GROWS MORE RETICENT DAILY

his only organ being the *National Republican*, which closely reflects the Administration views every morning, and which receives all the information that the Secretary deems it wise to give out. He has announced to-day that he has received advices going to show

A BETTER STATE OF FEELING

among the mass of the people in Spain, and that beyond this he has nothing new on the subject. There is no reason to believe that anything new will be developed until the time asked by the Spanish Government in which to make their reply has expired, and it seems to be agreed on all hands that it is best to

WAIT FOR SOMETHING DECISIVE

without further complicating matters by acting upon imperfect information. The President and Secretaries Robeson and Belknap seem to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of the army and navy, and are confident that our coast defenses will be found sufficient in any emergency. The Secretary of War has been making preparations in a quiet but energetic way, getting the arsenals in shape for active service and

COMPLETELY ARMING OUR FORTIFICATIONS

for coast defenses. It is announced that the Ordnance Department is prepared on very short notice to fully equip any army that a war with Spain might make necessary with breech-loaders, artillery of all sorts, and ammunition in abundance.

PARTY FEELING.

As nearly as party lines can be defined on the question, it would appear that the Democrats are, as a party, for war, while the majority of the Republicans are more conservative. There is no division among the Southern Democrats as to the propriety of going to war forthwith. They declare that the South alone will furnish all the soldiers necessary to overthrow the Spanish armies at the first call from the President, adding that 25,000 Americans can easily whip the 54,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba.

Secretaries Belknap and Robeson are still in receipt of letters from distinguished soldiers and sailors of the late war offering their services in the event of a war.

It is definitely ascertained that

RYAN HAD MADE A CONTRACT

with the Cuban insurgents by the terms of which he was to receive $20,000 in gold if he succeeded in landing his men and arms on Cuban shores.

Secretary Richardson has taken occasion again to-day to assure the country that the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND READY

when called upon to furnish money to carry on a war. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had an interview with the Secretary today, in which they discussed the financial situation with special reference to the Spanish difficulty.

[To the Associated Press]

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Chief of the Engineer Corps has ordered the officers in charge of the coast harbors to put them in proper defense, and torpedoes, with necessary electrical cable instruments, tackle, etc., to be planted along the coast.

SPIES.

The Navy Department has been informed by the Commandant of the New London Station that on the night of the 20th two men, representing themselves to be naval engineers, tried to force their way on board the Dictator, and when resisted by the watchman fired at him. They then made their escape.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Preparations have been quietly going on, under the direction of the Secretary of War, placing our arsenals in a condition to supply the wants of an army in the field, in case of war, and looking to the condition of the armament of our fortifications for the successful defense of our harbors against hostile attacks by ironclads. The Ordnance Department of the army is at this moment in most active preparation for a state of war, and is ready to supply an army with an entire equipment of war material, including the most approved breech-loading arms and field and siege batteries of artillery, with every kind of ammunition. The telegraph has been vigorously urging forward every preparation. The ordnance officers are fully alive to the gravity of the occasion, and to the necessity for ample preparation to meet all demands, should war result from our present complications. While, from the nature of the case, the navy had to take an active initiative, the War Department is fully alive to the crisis and in quiet preparation for the future.

THE NAVY YARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—Considerable activity is observable in every department of the navy yard. The monitor Manhattan was unable to start last night, as the necessity of repairs of some of her machinery was found at the last moment. She sails to-night for Key West. The new steam yacht America has been purchased in New York by the Navy Department, and will be here to-morrow to receive guns and ammunition. She will be used as a dispatch boat, as she is one of the fleetest vessels in the world. All hands will work to-morrow, the same as last Sunday.

AT THE WASHINGTON YARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The steam-tug Rescue left Washington to-day at noon, with 150 barrels of powder. The steamer Fortune has had her torpedo spar taken out, and will be launched on Monday. An extra force is engaged, and extra time made on the Shawmut. The work of recruiting is rather slow, but it is probable all the men needed will be speedily obtained.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, founder of monitor-flotilla in the late rebellion, is lying very ill at his residence.

A number of officers were to-day assigned to the vessels which are now fitting out for sea.

THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Strangers visiting the Navy-Yard are not allowed on board the Spanish ship Arapiles. Nearly 3,000 men are working in the yard, and the number is being increased daily.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Work in the Charlestown Navy-Yard is going on briskly, and all the men whom it is possible to utilize are employed. The Franklin will be ready for sea in two weeks, and the Brooklyn is rapidly being put in order. Visitors are excluded from the yards so that the workmen may not be interfered with.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 22.—The United States steamer Mayflower is ordered to Norfolk.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE VETERANS ON HAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—The officers of the First Regiment Wisconsin militia met last night and telegraphed to Gov. Washburn to-day, tendering their services, offering to put 1,000 men in the field in six days' notice.

THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The following preamble and resolution was passed unanimously by the Board of Trade to-day:

WHEREAS, The barbarous treatment of persons lately captured off the coast of Cuba by the Spaniards having caused a wide spread feeling of indignation throughout the United States, calling for some action on the part of the Government, and hoping that the principle of arbitration under which our nation settled all difficulties with England may be safely invoked; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the national authorities to rely upon peaceable arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties, and that, while we denounce the atrocities of the local authorities of Cuba, we sympathise with those who are struggling to establish a Republican form of government in Spain.

AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 22.—But one sentiment prevails regarding the Virginius atrocity—ample reparation or war. A meeting last night concluded with a resolution that when the Administration finds it necessary to declare war to vindicate the honor of the nation the people of Utah, without distinction of party, will rally to the support of the Government. Public feeling was high to-day to avenge the insult to the flag and free Cuba.

AT DUVALL'S BLUFF.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22.—The citizens of Duvall's Bluff held a meeting on Wednesday, and adopted resolutions tendering a regiment of 1,000 men, armed, and equipped for service in behalf of the Republic of Cuba. The citizens of Little Rock have a meeting on Tuesday night, to express their indignation at the Cuban butchery.

AT COLUMBUS, GA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 22.—A large public meeting was held here to-night to express indignation at the conduct of the Spanish authorities. There was an intense enthusiasm, and bitter resolutions were adopted.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—The Cuban Patriotic Association met to-night, and protested against the enlistment of men for Cuban expeditions, or any other act likely to violate the laws of the United States, and appointed a committee to make such disposition of a large lot of land given the Association as would enure to its best advantage.

WASHINGTON.

Candidates for Minor Offices in the House — Coast Survey — Damages Awarded Against the Pennsylvania Central Road—Picking of Government Locks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—A new candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House turned up to-day in the person of R. A. Green, M. D., of Bowling Green, Ky. The Doctor is a colored brother, and was a delegate from Kentucky to the Philadelphia Convention. He has issued a most formidable circular, setting forth his candidacy, and dwelling with extreme vigor upon the undesirable qualities of the other candidates for the place. There are seventeen gentlemen who are willing to serve their country as Postmaster of the House. Ex-Gov. Sam Bond, and ex-Congressman Pierce, of Mississippi, are probably the most active of the members, with the chances in favor of Private Dalzell.

GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

The United States steam tug Fortune, which is now fitting out at the navy yard here, will be ready for service by the 1st prox, and will sail on or about the 15th of next month to correct the latitude and longitude of ports on the South Coast of Cuba.

In an action for damages by a citizen of this District against the Baltimore & Potomac branch of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Circuit Court has awarded $12,000 to the plaintiff for damages to his property by changing the grade in the street in the the northeastern portion of the city.

LOCK-PICKING INVESTIGATION.

The Government is making an investigation into the recent alleged picking of its locks on an United States bonded car bound from New York for St. Louis, in which case it is asserted that the goods were abstracted from the car by removing the patent seal-lock without breaking the seal.

CRIME.

The Oughton Murder-Trial at Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 22.—After a tedious forenoon's work in the Circuit Court to-day, the twelfth juror was obtained in the trial of George Oughton for the shooting of Peter Murphy, the LaSalle coal-miner. In the afternoon, the County Attorney, Henry Mayo, opened the case for the people. The prosecution expect to prove that Oughton, having been discharged as pit boss in a coal-mine in which Murphy worked, thought Murphy had been engaged in a conspiracy to have him (Oughton) so dismissed, and felt revengeful towards Murphy, and, on meeting the latter on the fatal Saturday evening, shot him down after a few angry words had been exchanged between them. E. F. Bell, in response for the defense, expects to show that Oughton and Murphy had been good friends hitherto, and that on the evening of the shooting, while Oughton and his wife were walking on the street they were confronted by Murphy, who accosted Oughton in a violent and insulting manner, calling him a vile name; that Oughton and wife walked away a distance, when Murphy overtook them and attacked Oughton, and, being the stronger man, threw him down, and then Oughton shot him.

The entire afternoon and evening were consumed in the opening of the case for the respective sides. The Court at a late hour adjourned till Monday next.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 22.—The coal-miners of this city, friends of Peter Murphy, who was shot by George Oughton on the 12th of October, have contributed a fund to pay for the services of W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, in the prosecution of Oughton, whose trial on a charge of murder is now in progress at Ottawa.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 22.—The trial of Robert Keofski, who killed Garrett Hayes last July in a drunken brawl, has just taken place. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty for which is from six months to two years in the State Prison. Keofski has not yet been sentenced.

Mysterious Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 22.—The body of P. H. Essart, of the firm of Ealgood & Co., of Lansing, was found in a thicket near Lansing, Ia., on Friday, the head and neck badly mangled. He was highly esteemed by all. No inquest held. No arrests have as yet been made.

Burglaries in Danville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 22.—Quite a number of houses in our city were burglarized last night, the burglars in some instances realizing quite a handsome remuneration for their trouble.

Arrest of Prize-Fighters.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Tom Allen, Arthur Chambers, and Tom Kelly, who were arrested last night on a requisition from Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, for participating in the prize-fight between Allen and McCoole, on Illinois soil, last September, were taken to Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill., to-day, by Sheriff Cooper, where it is probable they will be bailed. An effort was made here to procure their release from arrest by habeas corpus, but, while their attorney was preparing the writ, Sheriff Cooper quietly put them in a carriage and took them across the river.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Frank L. Taintor, the alleged defaulting Cashier of the defunct Atlantic Bank, has been remanded for sentence. The motion for a new trial was denied.

Andrew L. Roberts and Robert Gleason, the alleged bond forgers, have had fifteen additional indictments for forgery found against them.

George Boyce, aged 13, has been arrested on a charge of fatally shooting his uncle, John Hutton. The boy entered his uncle's store, and remarking, apparently in jest, "Now, I'll fix you," drew a revolver and fired.

Smuggling Case.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22.—Prosecutions have been commenced in the United States District Court against Charles A. Boardman, of Calais, on a charge of having smuggled a large quantity of Cape wool into Calais. The wool, it is alleged, was originally imported into Boston, where it was withdrawn from warehouse for exportation to New Brunswick, and thence smuggled into Calais. The amount sued for is said to be $75,000.

Woman Shot by a Wood-Sawyer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A Mrs. Moriarty and a wood-sawyer (colored) quarreled about the payment for sawing some wood, when the sawyer shot her dead. The murderer escaped.

FIRES.

At Peshtigo, Wis.

PESHTIGO, Wis., Nov. 22.—The Peshtigo Company's machine-shop was burned this morning at 6 o'clock. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000, with no insurance.

Prairie Fire in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—A prairie fire in Kansas, last Tuesday, in addition to destroying much farm property in the neighborhood of Osage City, burned the town of Olivet, with the exception of two or three houses. No lives are reported lost.

MORTUARY.

Funeral of the Late John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—The funeral of John P. Hale took place to-day. The stores were closed and bells tolled between 2 and 4 o'clock. At half-past 1 short prayers were held at the late residence of deceased and the remains were then taken to the Unitarian Church. There were twelve pall-bearers, including Gov. Straw, ex-Gov. Harriman, and Judge Chase, with Mr. Hale for years in the United States Senate. The services in the church included an address, after which the remains were taken to Pile Hill Cemetery.

ON HIS TRAVELS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—Naval Chaplain Pomeroy, who figured at South Bend, has appeared here under the names of Hughes and Ives, but was cut short in his imposture by a newspaper exposure. He is now in a country village of Dakota County, lecturing and curing country women.

A VALUABLE MAIL-BAG.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 22.—On Thursday morning, on the prairie in Adair County, was found a mail-sack, probably left by the train-robbers. It contained a bill of exchange, No. 5,777, drawn by Lease & Walker, San Francisco, Cal., in favor of B. H., Rochester, N. Y.; also eighty heavy gold rings. The sack and contents are in the care of the Postmaster at Fontanelle.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Nov. 22.—Three white men and two negroes were whipped here to-day. The former received twenty lashes each, and the latter ten each. A sev[illegible] ... pillory and forty lashes. [illegible] the white men.

EXIT TWEED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Tweed was the weakest criminal who ever stood at the Bar, and Davis the most inexorable Judge who ever sat on the Bench. As the latter delivered his long address, which would have been only a stump speech had it not had a sting in it in the shape of a sentence, and the final sentence was foreshadowed in various forms,

TWEED BENT HIS HEAD,

overwhelmed with mortification, and in the deepest dread of what was to follow. He was surrounded by friends who appeared really humiliated by his display of weakness. He has a most violent temper, and his outbursts of rage in the time when he was powerful would awe his most intimate confidants. To-day those whom he has threatened would have laughed at his weakness if they had not felt that his conviction and sentence let down flood-gates, and that they might be the next to be overwhelmed and condemned. Tweed was surrounded by his friends, among whom were two ladies whom I did not know, and whom I had not the heart to ask after. But the story filled the court that they were

HIS DAUGHTERS,

the only women of all he has enriched—for Tweed was a generous thief, and shared with the natural consorts of thieves the profits of the wholesale pickpocket—to attend him in his hour of supremest peril. Behind him, prominent by his peculiar appearance as by his political standing, was Thomas Ledwith, who, two years ago, ran against Judge Davis for the seat at present occupied by the latter, and who, if Tweed's designs had succeeded, might have been trying and sentencing him, instead of encouraging and sympathising with him.

IN THE JURY BOX

and behind it and on the seats reserved for spectators were about an equal number of prominent reformers and of friends of Tweed, who were disposed to be quiet. No demonstration in his favor was made at any time, but after the conclusion of the prosecution slight applause, interrupted by the Judge, was heard once.

DURING THE JUDGE'S CHARGE,

when the *Times* was mentioned, a ruffian near me hissed audibly, but a very old and decrepid man in the gallery took him by the arm and put him out, and the ruffian instantly subsided. When Judge Davis directed the Clerk, Sparks, to call the prisoner to stand up,

THE WHOLE AUDIENCE INVOLUNTARILY ROSE

except those in the immediate vicinity of Tweed. His portly form thus stood out the prominent centre of the whole amphitheatre of forms, eager to hear what the judgment of the law was to be. The voice of the Clerk was clear and loud as he asked why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced. Weaker by contrast, weaker by nervousness, but weaker still by the awful fear which had settled down on him as upon every criminal in the face of a dreadful conviction, Tweed answered in the low, piping voice of a weak woman, "Nothing." His tones naturally are stentorian. His answer was in those tremulous tones which only natural defects or unnatural fears inflict. He stood firm enough, though, before. Even during the Judge's speech he had bowed his head in pain or despair several times, but, finally, when the score or more of sentences had been pronounced, condemning him to

TWELVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $12,750, he slunk away in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Judson Jarvis, and sought the secrecy of a private room of the Supreme Court, where no Judge was then sitting.

ON HIS REMOVAL FROM THE COURT

Tweed was taken to the Supreme Court Chamber and later to Sheriff Brennan's private room to await the making out of his commitment papers, which, in view of the number of sentences, were very voluminous, and the Clerk was engaged very nearly till midnight making them out. Brennan himself had gone home. A personal friend of Tweed in former years, he left to a deputy, who is the son-in-law of Brennan, the charge of the prisoner and the dispensation of the civilities of the office. Meantime Tweed's counsel ran away to Brooklyn, and sought Judge Pratt, who is the only stay now, except Ingraham, whose time expires in a month or two, but he refused to grant a stay of proceedings, and the counsel came back much disgusted. They explained to Tweed the failure of the measure, whereat there was much cursing on everybody's part save Tweed's, who

BROKE DOWN AGAIN,

and lapsed into a painful state of depression. He is completely demoralized. The last view of him left the impression of a man broken, not with remorse, but despair. At midnight he will be

LODGED IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The jail is full to-night of reporters and friends waiting for his coming, and eager to offer him an ovation. The law requires that he shall be committed before midnight, and he will be sent on the first commitment if the others are not ready.

HE WILL NOT HAVE ANY HARD LABOR TO PERFORM.

It is the County Jail for confinement only, not punishment at hard labor, and he can buy all the comforts. He is a broken man to-day. His confidence has cost him $250,000.

THE CIVIL SUIT

is a foregone conclusion, now that all the evidence against him has been let in the criminal suit, and the former will be prosecuted vigorously now. He was worth very little till the steal of 1870 was consummated, and this gave him only $1,000,000, which he had to divide liberally with others.

NO NEW TRIAL.

There is not the slightest chance of a new trial, though great efforts will be made to secure a stay from Ingraham. But the General Term, which has to be appealed to, is composed of two good men, and Ingraham will be off the Bench before the next term, so that the chances are hopeless. It will be many years before Tweed is heard of again, except as a prisoner and criminal.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

After Tweed had retired, Judge Davis called his several lawyers to the bar and gave them notice to appear on Monday next and justify their contempt of Court in submitting a protest impugning the motives of the Judge presiding. This was submitted early in the trial, and alleged that Davis was prejudiced against Tweed. This they must justify on Monday or go for thirty days to the same jail with Tweed. Unquestionably they cannot justify, and undoubtedly they will go to jail.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

Several years ago, on the MacFarland trial, John Graham, counsel for Tweed, and at that time for MacFarland, insulted Davis, counsel for the prosecution, in a very gross manner, and Davis is a man who never forgets or forgives.

NO HOPE.

To-night, at 10 o'clock, Fullerton and Graham left Tweed to go to Ingraham's house to ask him for a stay, on grounds which, they say, are sufficient; but you may set it down in black and white and in the largest head-lines that Tweed begins his twelve years to-night. It is a life sentence for him.

TWEED'S PRISON.

Since my last dispatch I learn that the County Jail, in judicial parlance, means the Penitentiary. This is a prison on Blackwell's Island, is a prison for punishment other than confinement. Here Tweed must labor at any task to which he is put, and it is a prison to which the lowest and meanest criminals are sent.

THE COMMITMENTS

were finally embodied in one long commitment, and on this Tweed is now held at the Sheriff's office, where he will remain until word has been heard from Ingraham. The prosecution asked for sentence on fifty-one counts, but the Judge disagreed with them, and decided that four counts made a case; so he divided the fifty-one counts by four, and sentenced him the full penalty—twelve years and $12,750.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely packed this morning, owing to the interest felt in the Tweed case. Counsel for the prosecution and defense were all present. Tweed entered the room, followed by two Deputy-Sheriffs, who have been his custodians since his conviction.

VAIN APPEAL.

John Graham began the argument on a motion in arrest of judgment, holding that the act of the Legislature taking the power of audit from the Board of Supervisors, and creating the Board of Audit, of which Tweed was a member, was unconstitutional, and hence his client was not liable for acts committed under an unconstitutional act. This and all other points raised by Mr. Graham were overruled by the Court. When he concluded his address, which was after recess, Mr. Tremain moved that the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, subject only to such modifications as the Judge, in his clemency, might make. Mr. Graham struggled to avert the penalty asked for, and, failing, gave way to his emotions. Tweed himself seemed much affected.

JUDGE DAVIS' REMARKS.

Counsel having concluded their arguments, Judge Davis said it would be unmanly in him to seek to evade an apparent conflict between the views expressed on the first trial of the prisoner and those now entertained by the Court. He said he entered upon the present trial holding the views entertained at the first trial, that the prisoner could be sentenced, if found guilty, to one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of $250, but had changed those views after consulting all accessible authorities on the subject. After stating that, by the verdict of the jury, the number of convictions were fifty-one, the Judge said: "If any one thinks it is agreeable for me to pass such judgment, he is mistaken, for I would gladly have the acceptance of this position fallen upon other shoulders. I shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness or severity to prevent the performance of my simple duty. Nevertheless I have the power, and, in pronouncing judgment, I shall endeavor to exercise it so as to temper justice in some degree with mercy. It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature has not provided a long sentence and punishment to characterize offenses of this kind in different forms, and fix penalties for each offense where committed in different forms from those which may be imposed by our statutes. Public officers who rob the people by appropriating public moneys, and allow others to do so through their instrumentality or connivance, are, unfortunately, in the state of our law, not to be adjudged felons, or punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, but escape under forms of indictment for misdemeanor, subject for each to pay a penalty of $250, or a single year in the Penitentiary. If this was a general verdict, this would be all that the Court could impose. Notwithstanding that he took for his own use more than $1,000,000 in the manner described, if there was a general verdict rendered the Court could only pass through the farcical performance of rendering a judgment of $250 fine and one year's imprisonment for the audacious robbery of the city and county of more than $1,000,000. Under the verdict, the Court has larger powers, which it will exercise, and, I hope, with prudence and due regard to the interests of the public and example to be made."

THE SENTENCE.

Tweed was then ordered to stand up, which he did slowly, and on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied, almost inaudibly, "Nothing," his counsel adding, "He has spoken through counsel." Judge Davis then resumed: "William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdict of a jury of twelve honest men of a large number of crimes charged against you, united in one indictment, and that indictment, in the opinion of the Court, could not have been otherwise without a violation of the oaths the jury had taken, or utter disregard of the obligations under which they rested to speak the truth and the whole truth. With all the opportunity you had—had you faithfully performed your duties to the public—to win the honor and respect of the whole community, you saw fit to pervert the opportunity it possessed and the powers with which you were clothed in manner more wicked, more infamous, and more outrageous than any instance of like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public, you plundered it; instead of standing guard when the law placed you over the Treasury of your county, you threw that Treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the avarice of your associates under circumstances which makes it transparent that you were engaged in a concerted conspiracy to plunder the Treasury of this county, in which you and your associates in crime were principally to benefit. The evidence on this subject can leave no manner of doubt in the minds of any. The commencement of it all was the entering by you on those duties as President of the Board of Audit on the 5th of May. The very next day after that your career of pluder began, and from that day forward, consecutively, till the whole 190 accounts before that Board had been auditied and certified, and the warrants issued and money paid, the evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was instituted to carry out a concerted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you. If there was no other testimony, that in my judgment would be conclusively established by the fact that on each of these several claims, as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at 24 per cent, while the share of your associates has been fixed by somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that the distribution of 190 cases, in which the moneys were received on these warrants, that just 24 per cent of each sum should always be allotted to you, without an understanding in advance, by a concerted arrangement that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys, of which the county should be plundered. It is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction has been the result of any partisan feeling; that this was, after all as one of the jurors summoned on the panel expressed it, a struggle between the "ins and the outs." No; the whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime.

The Judge here, in vindication of the non-partisan nature of the prosecution, alluded to the *Times* in first giving the figures the light, and to the great assistance rendered by Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden in the preparation of legal proceedings, and continued: "It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of evidence so clear and plain that I never have seen a case where evidence was so utterly overwhelming, and where it was so impossible for a jury to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Through the whole of this trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only that audacity, that confidence in the omnipotence of corruption rather than reliance upon your innocence. [The Judge emphasized this sentence by bringing his clenched hand down upon his desk.] The duty of the Court now is to pronounce upon you the sentence—a sentence that may be adequate to your crime.

The several counts on which Tweed was found guilty were grouped and fifty-one distinct sentences imposed, making his term twelve years' imprisonment in the county jail, and imposing a fine of $12,750.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Counsel then gave notice they would move for bill of exceptions, and Judge Davis said the session of the court would be prolonged to give counsel time for due preparation. The Judge then ordered such counsel for defense as subscribed to the paper presented to him at the opening of the trial, to be in court on Monday morning next, for the purpose of inquiring into their action.

EXIT TWEED.

Tweed, who received his sentence calmly, was then removed by Sheriff Brennan, attended by a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs.

TWEED'S "SHINGLE."

Tweed is now 66 years of age. Curiously enough, the name of William M. Tweed is already inscribed on a marble slab in the main gateway of the jail, where it was placed years ago when the Board of Supervisors, of which he was then a member, erected the building.

BACK TO THE TOMBS.

When Tweed reached the Sheriff's office he looked terribly crestfallen, and sank down in a chair. Every effort was made throughout the evening and until midnight by his counsel to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without avail. The Sheriff then made arrangements to relieve himself of the responsibility for the safe custody of his prisoner, and at 10 minutes past 1 Sunday morning Tweed was taken to the Tombs, and the gates were closed behind him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict for the Illinois Central Railroad in a Case Growing out of a Corn Contract During the Rebellion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 22.—The case of Cobb, Christy & Co. vs. The Illinois Central Railroad, which for the past two weeks has occupied the time of the Circuit Court, came to a termination last night in a verdict for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. This is one of a series of cases growing out of Government contracts for corn during the war. This case was commenced in the Circuit Court of this county six years ago. The first trial in this Court resulted in a verdict of $60,000 for plaintiffs. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the case was reversed and remanded. This is the first verdict in any of these cases for defendants. They have been litigated in Ohio, Iowa, and this State, and in every instance resulted in a verdict for plantiffs. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

NAVIGATION.

The Ice-Blockade in the Erie Canal Partially Gives Way and the Canal-Boats Move On—Close of Navigation at the North.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—There are no indications of navigation being resumed in the interior of the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Canal prospects are better this morning.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The ice-breaker has arrived, and boats are moving through two locks west of here. There is a prospect that the boats on this section will get through.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Dispatches from different points on the canal state that the boats are all on the move. West of Schenectady help is called for, and the presence of those interested in boats and property is desired. With help all boats east of Utica can be got to tidewater.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 22.—Several Beauharnais Canal propellers and a large number of barges will winter in the Lachine Canal, and their cargoes will be sent to the city by sleighs.

COLLINGWOOD, Can., Nov. 22.—The steamer Cumberland, the last this season, arrived from Lake Superior, and the City of London, from Chicago, is expected hourly on her last trip.

ROCK ISLAND.

The City Short of Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 22.—No little comment was excited in the city this morning by the discovery that the water supply had ceased, owing to the negligence of the employes of the Water-Works, who had allowed a sand-bar to accumulate over the principal feed-pipe. A false alarm of fire was raised at 3 a. m. The fire-pressure was immediately put on, exhausting the water in the reservoir in a few minutes, and pumping up a quantity of sand from the filter-bed. The fire-engine was immediately placed at work pumping water into the boilers in the engine-room, and a force of men employed to clear the feed-pipe. During the present low stage of water in the river a permanent supply can only be depended on by laying a feed-pipe further out into the stream, and connecting it with the pumps instead of the filter-beds, giving the people unfiltered water.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Last night, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, an extra freight train, from Lexington, ran into the rear of the regular freight train, demolishing the caboose, killing the brakeman, William Cook, and slightly injuring several passengers.

Fatal Tug Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—This forenoon at a quarter to 9, the boiler of the tug E. L. Anthony exploded. The tug was just about towing the schooner Walhalla up stream, when the boiler flew up into the air, tearing away the upper works, and fatally scalding the engineer, P. Snyder. The boiler was inspected two weeks ago, and was pronounced "O. K." The Captain jumped overboard and escaped uninjured.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of a Telegraph Steamer—Two Boats Missing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A telegram from St. Johns, N. F., says: "The telegraph cable steamer, Robert Lowe, was lost near St. Shattis, St. Mary's Bay, on Wednesday morning. The chief officer and two of the steamer's boats' crews were saved. The Captain's and two other boats are missing. The tug-steamer Cabot has been dispatched to assist the missing boats."

PUGILISTIC.

Hogan to Fight Somebody.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—It is stated that Ben Hogan has agreed to fight some one unknown at Sioux City for $2,700.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 22.—A gentleman named Charles Dore, a carpenter of this place, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself through the head. The cause assigned for the act was inability to obtain work, and for fear that he might become a public charge.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Maj. John C. Fell, an old citizen of St. Louis, and a Union officer during the war, died last night from an overdose of morphine administered by himself. Misfortune is said to be the cause of the act. He has a brother in Philadelphia.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 22.—Gov. Osborn to-night announced the appointment of Robert Crozier United States Senator, to fill the Caldwell vacancy. Crozier is Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, and was Caldwell's attorney before the Senate Investigating Committee.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

NEW YORK.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Clearing-House to-day, for the first time since Sept. 20, issued an official bank statement, with the differences from the condition of the banks last week, as follows:

	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.
Loans	$243,723,200	$248,067,300
Specie	16,630,400	17,568,700
Circulation	27,357,700	27,299,800
Deposits	161,844,800	167,967,200
Legal-tenders	26,095,600	30,899,800

According to the above figures the banks are deficient in their reserve $348,250, and if $20,000,000 loan certificates are counted in the liabilities the banks would be deficient $5,000,000 more. According to the weekly statement the banks hold $30,000,000 legal-tenders, and according to the daily statement $33,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week compared with the week ending Sept. 20:

	Sept. 20.	Nov. 22.	Decrease.
Loans	$278,421,700	$248,067,300	$30,354,400
Specie	18,844,600	17,568,700	1,275,900
Circulation	27,414,200	27,299,800	114,400
Deposits	198,040,100	167,967,200	30,072,900
Legal-tenders	34,307,900	30,899,800	3,408,100

MONEY

was active and dearer during the afternoon, with considerable business at 1-32@1-16. At the close loans were made at 5@6.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, closing at 106½ for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, and 108 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 109⅞@110⅛, and closed at the latter figure. Rates paid for carrying 3-32, 1-16, 3-64, 7, and 7 per cent gold. Clearances, $69,583,000. The Sub-Treasurer disbursed to-day $530,000. Customs receipts for the week, $1,700,000. Total imports same time, $6,226,000, of which $5,000,000 were general merchandise, and the remainder dry goods. Specie shipments for the week, $530,000, principally silver bars. Produce exports were over $7,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed quiet and firm.

STATE BONDS

quiet at nominal prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation opened firm, but soon weakened, and prices declined ½@1½ per cent. At the first call there was an improved feeling, and a partial recovery ensued, but later the market was lower and irregular. After 1, there was a general advance in prices, ranging from ½ to 2¼ per cent from the lowest point, dealings also increasing. At the final close, there was a slight reaction, but the market closed steady in tone. The leading features were Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Wabash. The sales were 30,000 Western Union, 2,500 Union Pacific, 4,000 Wabash, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 500 Panama, 4,500 Ohio, 11,000 Central, 4,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Lake Shore, 1,000 St. Joseph, 2,500 Northwestern, 1,000 Rock Island.

FRAUDULENT STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

E. H. Beiderman & Co. have instituted legal proceedings against Daniel Drew, Eugene N. Robinson, and S. H. Alden, charging them with fraud and misrepresentation in regard to large transactions in Canton stocks. It is alleged that Robinson was used by Drew to saddle the stock on Beiderman & Co., after Drew had positively agreed not to sell any of his stock, but would buy more. The difference in dispute amounts to $1,000,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The steamships sailing to-day take out $269,000 in silver bars.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—William Torrobe, of Philadelphia, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in this district against Jay Cooke & Co., basing his petition on the non-payment by the Company of a certificate of deposit.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114½	Coupons, '67	114¼
Coupons, '62	108⅞	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	109¼	New 5s	108
Coupons, '65	110	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	Currency 6s	109½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	37½		

STOCKS.

Canton	54	St. Paul pfd	53⅞
Western Union	61⅞	Wabash	41⅞
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	82	Ft. Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	63½	Terre Haute	8
American Express	57½	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Ex	57½	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	28⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	92
New York Central	88⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅞
Erie	43	C., C. & C.	56
Erie pfd	66	C., B. & Q.	91
Harlem	111½	Lake Shore	70½
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	21⅞
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	78	Union Pacific stocks	21⅞
Northwestern	43	Union Pacific bonds	77½
Northwestern pfd	63⅞	Central Pacific bonds	91⅞
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88	Del., Lack. & West	90½
N. J. Central	91⅞	B., H. & Erie	1⅞
St. Paul	30⅞		

THE RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—To-day at noon an adjourned meeting of the dissatisfied stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad was held in the Merchants' Exchange. William M. Flack acted as Chairman pro tem. The report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the alleged grievances by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stated that, in an interview with a sub-committee, Mr. Thompson, President of the Company, stated that the Pennsylvania Company will be willing to give up the lease of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad for an equivalent. A resolution was adopted continuing the Committee with power to act and to make such propositions to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as will best serve the stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Road, and to have full authority to act in the matter, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Col. Thomas Scott, one of the largest indorsers of the Texas & California Railroad Construction Company, proposes settling with holders in payments extending from six to twenty-four months. He speaks for himself, Matthew Baird, and John McManus, his co-indorsers. The *Public Ledger* of to-day has a misleading article in which Mr. Thomson and Mr. Houston are mentioned as co-indorsers and probable losers with Tom Scott. Mayor Bond, of the Construction Company, distinctly states these gentlemen are not connected in any way with this Company. Col. Scott says, if his creditors extend to him the credit he asks, all will get their money. If they decline, and press for immediate payment, they must be satisfied with what they can get. He believes that Congress will extend aid to his enterprise, not by indorsing the Company's bonds, but by lending to the Company Government bonds under such guarantees of payment by the Company as he can show is sufficient.

IOWA.

THE LUMBERING BUSINESS.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 22.—The lumbering season in this city has closed, the last mill ceasing operations to-day. The amount of lumber sawed reaches 30,000,000 feet. Prices for lumber are much higher this year than last, and manufacturers will carry over a heavy amount this winter.

FAILURE.

James M. True, a merchant at Columbus Junction, Iowa, has failed. Liabilities, $10,000. Davenport firms are largely interested.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Jobbing distribution continues fairly satisfactory, but business is quiet with commission houses. The market for cotton goods has been unsettled by the reduction of Lonsdale bleached shirting to 12½c; Hope, 10½c; Blackstone AA, 11½c, and Androscoggin L, 12½c. Other price reductions anticipated. Prints in steady request for standard makes and job lots. Blankets more active and firmer.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The DeSoto Bank announces that it will resume business in full on Monday. It is thought that the First National will do the same.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—The printers' strike continues, and the morning and evening editions of the different journals of this city that were dependent upon Union printers for their composition looked much like maps of the burnt districts of Boston and Chicago, in their variety of types, transferred from one office to another. The action of the Typographical Union at this time is looked upon as most arbitrary and unwarranted. The *Leader*, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, concluded to change their men, when, without a moment's warning, every member of the Union threw down his stick and left the office he was working in. The morning papers were left in a dilemma, but the editors, devils, and reporters managed to get out the papers,—not very newsy, but still they answered.

The information made against seventy-five members of the Union last night, it is said, will be prosecuted, as in this State the law in regard to conspiracy is very explicit. The locked-out men look rather blue, as in this strike public opinion is decided against them, and their action of Thursday. Printers are arriving on every train, and it is most probable that on Monday all the offices will have their full quota.

THE COAL-MINERS

have accepted the reduction of 10 per cent graciously.

SUSPENDED WORK.

Bokewell, Pears & Co.'s glass house closed this morning for lack of orders. The prospect for the glass trade is not very encouraging.

THE IRON AND STEEL INTEREST

here is not suffering greatly at present. Western collections are coming in very freely. Orders, though not so large as usual, are coming in, and keeping nearly all the mills busy, without accumulating any extra stock.

THE BANKS.

A number of the banks are again discounting their customers, and altogether, from a general standpoint, the prospect for the future looks more cheering.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—The money market to-day was greatly unsettled, owing to the prospects of a war with Spain. Currency was plentiful, and notes for loans ruled at yesterday's quotations.

DECLINES A BANQUET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 22.—William Baxter, of this city, author of the Indiana Temperance bill, protests against a banquet tendered in honor of him, at Lyceum Hall on the evening of Dec. 3, owing to the stringency of the times, and says the wants of the poor demand more judicious expenditures. The Committee of Arrangements conceive that protest is more consistent with his philanthropy than with their programme, have decided to omit the $300 supper. Nevertheless it will provide a grand Temperance oration.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Cabinet will probably be reorganized to-day. It is understood that the Duke de Broglie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pierre Magne, the Minister of Finance; and Dessilligny, the Minister of Public Works, will remain.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Evening.—The members of the Cabinet have withdrawn their resignations tendered on Wednesday night last.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The plot to surrender Cartagena to the national forces was discovered in that city a few days ago, and all the military leaders except Contras were arrested. Contras and Galvez are now the sole rulers.

A terrible cannonade and fusilade were progressing last night, and it was believed that the military had made efforts to liberate their commanders, and were shelled by the forts which are now manned by convicts.

The national forces besieging Cartigena remained passive during the firing.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Count Corti, Italian Minister at Washington, but now here, and umpire in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, has read a congratulatory letter from the British Government.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Election—Resignations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 22.—The Directors of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad held a meeting here to-day, W. S. Woods, of Carlisle, Pa., was elected President, in place of John B. Alley, resigned. B. F. Schofield, of Carthage, Ill., was elected Vice-President, and N. D. Munson, of this city, Director to fill the vacancy.

It is reported that O. S. Lybor, General Superintendent, and H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent of the Hanibal & St. Joe Railroad, have resigned.

Railroad Bond Squabble at Kendallville, Ind.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The compromise made between this city and the Continental Improvement Company, last spring, bids fair to fall to the ground. The agreement made between the two was that the city was to give the Company in aid of the construction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad $25,000 in city bonds, payable in annual installments of $2,500 each, commencing on the 15th of October, 1874, without interest until the first payment, after that time 6 per cent interest, the $50,000 city bonds now held by the Company to be given up and canceled, and suit for their recovery stopped. This agreement Gov. Cass, President of the Company, now refuses to ratify, and makes further exactions of the city which the Common Council cannot agree to. The excitement is as great as ever over this long unsettled dispute.

Union Pacific Railroad Business.

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—Passenger earnings of the Union Pacific the past week, $90,000. Fifty cars of tea and silk went East last night.

COMMISSIONER SMITH.

His Conduct While He Was Agent for the Chippewas to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 22.—The editor of the *Dispatch* was notified this afternoon that Secretary Delano has appointed Nelson J. Turner, of Ohio, W. R. Jennings, of Pennsylvania, and James Smith, Jr., of St. Paul, to investigate Commissioner Smith's contract with Wilder, of St. Paul, in selling the Leech Lake pines, and Smith's conduct generally while Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. They meet here on Friday next. The notice is short, but those who have exposed Smith are hopeful that they may secure Congressional investigation which will result in a radical reform of the Indian management in Minnesota. A full and fair investigation is not expected from Delano's commission.

IOWA.

The Order of United Workmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 22.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa Order of United Workmen will be instituted in this city next Thursday. This Order is only about six months old, and already about ten lodges have been instituted in Iowa, numbering 1,000 members. Lodges of United Workmen are in some localities being instituted instead of the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

A GHOSTLY SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 22.—For several days past great excitement has been created in this vicinity by the discovery of a ghost in the residence of Wm. Courtney, Town of Vinland. About two weeks since Courtney's wife died, and since that time, although the house has been unoccupied, it has been regularly lighted up every night, and the noise of a person walking and talking in the house has been distinctly heard. Last night and night before the house was visited by several hundred people, all of whom assert that they saw a mysterious light, but on examination of the house could find no one inside, and no light. The circumstances of the death of Mrs. Courtney are somewhat suspicious, and all tends to increase the excitement. About 100 persons are examining the house to-night.

PROPOSED RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A challenge has been issued by the Irish National Rifle Association for a shooting-match with representative Americans, to take place in this country in the autumn of 1874. The Irish Association sent the "team" to Wimbledon, England, that defeated the English and Scotch champions.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 22.—The wreck of the steamship Atlantic is fast breaking up. Last week thirteen bodies of her passengers washed ashore and were buried. Heavy rains have exposed the bodies of many of those interred at the time of the disaster in April last.

PACKING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Ninety-five thousand live hogs were brought to Cincinnati this week.

A Lady Carries a Needle in Her Body Twenty-Five Years.

From the Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Sucker State.

About twenty-five years ago a lady, now living in Mt. Vernon, accidentally swallowed a needle. She experienced no serious results from it at the time, and in the course of events the circumstance became almost forgotten, except at intervals, when, as she states, a ticklish, crawling sensation in her right side, near the stomach, was felt. The sensation, as time advanced, changed localities, gradually working its way downwards. Still there was no serious pain attending the changes from one locality of the body to another. She, in company with her husband, attended the late fair in St. Louis, and while there walked about considerably. On the last day of their sojourn in St. Louis, the old crawling sensation manifested itself near the knees, and it soon became very painful,—so much so indeed that she found it necessary to take a car and get to her hotel as soon as possible. The pain continued with increasing severity, and as soon as possible she was brought home,—suffering all the time the most intense agony. Arriving at home, a physician was called, who was at first somewhat puzzled as to the real cause of the difficulty. He did not believe that it was a "rising," as had been supposed by herself and husband. Nevertheless, he applied the usual "drawing" remedies in such cases, and in the course of a few days was enabled to ease the patient by the extraction of a full, perfect steel needle of the usual length. It was undoubtedly the needle that she had swallowed twenty-five years ago. The question as to how it had passed from the stomach into the flesh, without serious consequences, is one we leave for the doctors to answer.

English Feudal Service.

In accordance with a very ancient custom in connection with the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex, Mr. Henry de Jersey, the Secondary of the City of London, Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor, and one of the Under Sheriffs attended before the Queen's Remembrancer on All Saints' eve, and filed and recorded, in answer to a royal warrant, the accounts of the Sheriffs for the past year. After this a proclamation in these words was made: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called 'The Moors,' in the County of Salop, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor upon that stepped forward, and cut one fagot with a hatchet and another with a billhook. The usher then proclaimed: "Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called 'The Forge,' in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." In reply, the City Solicitor again presented himself, and counted six horse-shoes and sixty-one nails. The Queen's Remembrancer said, "Good number," and the ceremony, which had lasted but a few minutes, ended.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 5d; white, 13s 1d@13s 3d; Club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—2:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 22—3 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 6 per cent, or 3 per cent below bank rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000. Consols for money, 92⅞; on account, 93. United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 91⅛. Erie, 36⅛. $3,000 bullion shipped from Liverpool to New York to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Rentes, 58f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—Eve.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling upland, 8⅜@8⅝d; Orleans, 8⅞d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,500; speculation and export, 2,000; breadstuffs unchanged.

The Wool-Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 22—Wool continues to improve, and has met with a good degree of activity. Desirable lots of fleeces higher. No good lots of Wisconsin and Michigan to be had under 45@46c; straight lots extra fleeces sold at 50c. Sales of domestic wool during the week foot up 1,473,200 lbs, at the following prices: No. 1 extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 45@48c; coarse fleeces, 45c; combing and delaine, 52c; unwashed Western, Nevada, Oregon, and Texas, 25@35c; tub-washed, 48@50½c; scoured, 60@90c; superfine and extra pulled, 31@49c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1873.

The market has been more active this week than last, with a slight advance in prices. Factorymen are very firm, and many refused to sell at the going rates, believing that fine fall made cheese will be wanted at better figures than buyers are now paying.

About 400 boxes of farm dairy cheese were brought forward and sold at prices ranging from 10c to 13c. Some of the lots were not well cured, and being otherwise imperfect they went at low rates.

Factories were well represented, there being several parties present from a distance, among whom was J. McAdam, of Richfield, who has several factories in charge, and whose offerings amounted to 4,000 boxes. The offerings from other factories were in the aggregate more than 8,000 boxes, about half of which changed hands. The bidding commenced at 12½c, advancing to 13c and 13½c, where it hung for a long time, but finally closed at 13½c for best "fancy stocks."

We give some of the leading transactions, as follows: Switzer Hill, 165 boxes at 12½c; W. J. Skinner, 55 at 12c; Eagle, 338 at 13c; Brockitt & Feeter, 89 at 13c; Barto Hill, 300 at 13½c; Avery & Ives, 60 at 13½c; Bates, 230 at 13½c; Cook & Ives, 100 at 13½c; Klock & Nellis, 148 at 13½c; Little Falls Central, 100 at 13½c; Nichols, 100 at 13c; Old Stone Church, 72 at 13½c; A. Smith & Co., 100 at 13½c; White Creek, 300 at 13½c; Cold Creek, 150 at 13½c; Newville Association, 300 at 13½c; Crum Creek, 198 at 13½c. Some factorymen sent forward their goods on commission, with guarantee of certain price, while others shipped to New York to hold on their own account.

Butter is now coming forward freely, and there was a good delivery, the sales being generally at 35c.

At the Utica City market trade was dull, the sales only amounting to about 2,000 boxes, out of nearly 10,000 offered. Prices range from 11½c to 13c, the bulk of sales being at 12½c. A considerable quantity was sent forward on commission.

The weather in Herkimer is cold, with a heavy fall of snow. The herds are falling off in milk, and factories are making cheese every other day. This allows skimming, and the make from this time out will be more or less of inferior quality.

We have letters from England for the first week in November. Our London correspondent says cheese is in good demand, the quality and condition being all that could be desired.

American extra fine sells at 71@72s stg per cwt; English cheddar at from 78@90s. Butter is very firm, Clonmels selling at 142s, Dorsets at 150s, and Canadian at 90@125s.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 15⅝c; futures closed quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour opened firm and closed dull, receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.00; common to good extra, $6.25@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.10; extra Ohio, $5.35@8.10; St. Louis, $6.60@10.75. Rye flour quiet and firm. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.45@3.75. Wheat, less active, and lower; No. 3 spring, 98c; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.48@1.44½; do Milwaukee, $1.46½@1.49; No. do, $1.51@1.52; choice white Michigan, $1.80; winter red Western, $1.55; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.48; No. 2 Iowa, $1.43@1.44. Rye quiet. Barley and malt firm. Corn less active and scarcely so firm; receipts, 11,000 bu; prime mixed Western, in store, 69c; do afloat, 68@70c; yellow Western, 71@72c. Oats heavy and a shade easier; receipts, 8,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 50c; white, 55@57c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—In moderate request at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Steady; extra and XX Ohio, 49@51c; medium unwashed, 33½c; extra and superfine pulled, 35@39c; tub washed, 48c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet, but firm. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 4⅜c; refined, 13c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40½@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; new mess, $14.50, spot. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 5½c for December and January; middles firm; sales of long clear, to arrive, 7½c; long and short clear for December and January, 7½c; do for February, 7½c. Lard steady; Western steam, 7⅞c, cash; 8¼c for January; 8 5-16@8⅜c for February.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady; Western factory, 23@26c.

CHEESE—Good to prime Western factory, 12½@13½c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93½@94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm at $1.40. Corn firm; old ear shelled, 54@55c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Barley firm. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork strong; sales $12.75; held generally at $13.00 at close. Lard—Steam held firmly at 7½@7⅞c. Bulkmeats firm; sales: shoulders, 5c; clear ribs, 6c; clear, 6⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders scarce and firm at 6@6½c; clear rib sales 6⅝@6¾c; clear, 6⅞@7c. Green meats firm; sales of shoulders at 4½c; clear rib, 5⅜c. Hams, 7⅞@8c according to weight.

HOGS—Firm at $3.95@4.25. Receipts, 12,280; shipments, 1,820.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and prices higher; No. 2 spring, $1.02@1.05; No. 3 red fall, $1.29½@1.30. Corn dull; No. 2, 42@43½c on track and in elevator. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 36½@37c in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.25@1.30. Rye higher; No. 2, 71c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally higher at $12.50. Bulk meats firm; loose clear ribs sold at 5⅞c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Green meats—Nothing doing, except in hams, which are active at 6⅞@7c, according to weight. Sweet pickled hams, 7½c, December and January; held at 8c at the close. Lard active and stronger; prime steam, 7c, spot and seller December.

HOGS—Easier, $3.40@3.80; most sales $3.60@3.75.

CATTLE—Quiet and weak; through Texans, 1½@2½c; wintered, 2½@3½c.

Receipts—Hogs, 7,880.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22. — BREADSTUFFS—Corn lower at 70c. Oats dull and easier at 57c.

BRAN—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer at 6⅞@8c; hams, sugar cured, 9@10c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 3,500 bales good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 14½@15½c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 15½@15¾c; middlings to strict middlings, 16@16½c; good middling, 18½@18⅞c; receipts, 3,006 bales; exports—to the continent, 2,208 bales; stock, 114,431 bales.

GOLD—109⅞@110. Currency, 1½@2c sight; 2c premium for checks. Sterling, bank, 19c for checks. Cotton quotations are for certified checks.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—BAGGING—Brisk; market firm at 13½@15c.

COTTON—Firmer; middling, 14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand fair; extra family, $5.75. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn—Demand fair, firm at 58@60c, including sacks. Oats—Demand fair; firm at 45@48c. Rye firm and in demand at 75c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Quiet at $20.00 for choice timothy delivered at depot.

HOGS—In brisk demand at $4.10@4.25 gross; $4.20@4.25 for good heavy; receipts, 8,154 head. Total number slaughtered up to yesterday evening, 46,418 head, and 12,000 head in packers' pens.

PROVISIONS—Strong and demand moderate. Bacon Clear rib sides, packed, 6½@7c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c, packed. Lard—In tierces 8@8½c; in keg, 9c for choice leaf; 7½@7⅞c for prime steam. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 5½c; clear sides, 4c. Hams, 7½@8c from the block. These are cash quotations.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 86c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong. Corn in good demand and firm; sales, 45,600 bu at 52 for No. 2 mixed Western; 50½@51c by sample. Oats neglected; holders firm. Rye neglected; holders firm. Barley quiet; $1.21 for No. 2 rowed State.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.13; No. 2, $1.07½ cash; $1.04½ December; $1.08½ January. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Corn firm; No. 2, 47c. Rye—No. 1, 72c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.40.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10c; to Oswego, 15½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 30,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour firmer and higher; superfine, $4.50@5.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.25@7.75. Wheat firmer; red, $1.45; amber, $1.62@1.65; white, $1.70. Rye unchanged. Corn active and higher; yellow, 68@69c; mixed Western, 67@68c; white, 67@69c. Oats steady; white, 52@53c; mixed, 47@50c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—95c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 10c; refined, 13c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.78. Corn firm at 61@63c. Barley firm and higher; Upper Lake Canada, $1.58.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.46; amber Michigan, cash and December, $1.47; January, $1.50; No. 2 red, cash, $1.49. Corn steady; high mixed, cash and December, 50c; January, 51c; February, 52@52½c; low mixed, 49½@49½c; yellow, 51c; white, 50½c. Oats steady; No. 1, cash, 44½c; No. 2, 40½c, cash; 40c December.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85@4.90.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—GRAIN—Markets nominally unchanged, but firmer.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firmer, with an advancing tendency, but prices are yet unchanged. Wheat active, firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 66c. Oats—mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady.

WHISKY—Active at 95c.

NOT SO WARLIKE.

IN MADRID.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE SPANISH MINISTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dispatches from Madrid agree in representing that the late interviews between Minister Sickles and the Spanish authorities were of a stormy character. Mr. Sickles barely escaped mobbing by the crowd which congregated in front of his residence. In consequence of these demonstrations, he determined to leave Madrid, but the Government having dispersed the mob, and having since maintained peace, he is resolved to remain in the city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Washington special says: "An official dispatch to Secretary Fish, received at 12 o'clock last night, says that a second attempt was made to assassinate Minister Sickles, and that 1,000 troops now guard the American Legation at Madrid."

CUBAN NEWS.

SIXTEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS SHOT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—*El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in this city, contains a variety of fresh correspondence from Cuba. From this it appears that sixteen men captured on the Virginius who claimed to be British subjects, and who sought the protection of the British Vice Consul, which Burriel refused to acknowledge, were not neglected by the British authorities at Kingston, Jamaica. After the British Consul found his efforts in vain, the British Commodore at Jamaica took the matter in hand and telegraphed to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, in the following words:

"In the interests of the friendly relations existing between our respective governments, I beg you to delay the execution of the alleged English subjects captured on the Virginius, until the Captain of the British frigate Niobe can communicate with you. The Niobe leaves to-day for Santiago."

To this request Burriel replied by telegraph, "I do not possess the authority to accede to the petition you send me. The law must be fulfilled."

The men who claimed to be British subjects were executed without allowing any time for investigation as to the truth or falsity of their claims.

THE CUBAN PRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A telegram from Havana, on the 21st, gives the following from the *Diario*: "We do not consider it within the bounds of justice or reason that war should result from the capture of the Virginius and its legal consequence; but if a conflict comes, let us emulate the example of Carthage, Numancia, and Saguntum, and make the Spanish race in Cuba the administration of the American Hemisphere." The *Voce de Cuba* believes that the question will be settled by diplomacy; nevertheless, it praises the activity of the artillery and engineer corps in repairing the fortifications, which will in a short time be in perfect condition.

IN WASHINGTON.

NO ADVICES FROM MADRID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Nothing new in the Virginius case has developed to-day, save that a dispatch from London appears in the afternoon paper confirming, in some particulars, the *Herald's* Madrid dispatch of a few days since, which was so generally discredited. This, however, has added but little to the fast-waning excitement on the question. Various rumors are afloat having reference chiefly to the treatment received by Gen. Sickles, to dangers that threaten him and the combinations that are formed against him, but all these are bandied lightly about as not worthy of credence.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE GROWS MORE RETICENT DAILY

his only organ being the *National Republican*, which closely reflects the Administration views every morning, and which receives all the information that the Secretary deems it wise to give out. He has announced to-day that he has received advices going to show

A BETTER STATE OF FEELING

among the mass of the people in Spain, and that beyond this he has nothing new on the subject. There is no reason to believe that anything new will be developed until the time asked by the Spanish Government in which to make their reply has expired, and it seems to be agreed on all hands that it is best to

WAIT FOR SOMETHING DECISIVE

without further complicating matters by acting upon imperfect information. The President and Secretaries Robeson and Belknap seem to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of the army and navy, and are confident that our coast defenses will be found sufficient in any emergency. The Secretary of War has been making preparations in a quiet but energetic way, getting the arsenals in shape for active service and

COMPLETELY ARMING OUR FORTIFICATIONS

for coast defenses. It is announced that the Ordnance Department is prepared on very short notice to fully equip any army that a war with Spain might make necessary with breech-loaders, artillery of all sorts, and ammunition in abundance.

PARTY FEELING.

As nearly as party lines can be defined on the question, it would appear that the Democrats are, as a party, for war, while the majority of the Republicans are more conservative. There is no division among the Southern Democrats as to the propriety of going to war forthwith. They declare that the South alone will furnish all the soldiers necessary to overthrow the Spanish armies at the first call from the President, adding that 25,000 Americans can easily whip the 84,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba.

Secretaries Belknap and Robeson are still in receipt of letters from distinguished soldiers and sailors of the late war offering their services in the event of a war.

It is definitely ascertained that

RYAN HAD MADE A CONTRACT

with the Cuban insurgents by the terms of which he was to receive $20,000 in gold if he succeeded in landing his men and arms on Cuban shores.

Secretary Richardson has taken occasion again to-day to assure the country that the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND READY

when called upon to furnish money to carry on a war. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had an interview with the Secretary to-day, in which they discussed the financial situation with special reference to the Spanish difficulty.

[*To the Associated Press*]

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Chief of the Engineer Corps has ordered the officers in charge of the coast harbors to put them in proper defense, and torpedoes, with necessary electrical cable instruments, tackle, etc., to be planted along the coast.

SPIES.

The Navy Department has been informed by the Commandant of the New London Station that on the night of the 20th two men, representing themselves to be naval engineers, tried to force their way on board the Dictator, and when resisted by the watchman fired at him. They then made their escape.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Preparations have been quietly going on, under the direction of the Secretary of War, placing our arsenals in a condition to supply the wants of an army in the field, in case of war, and looking to the condition of the armament of our fortifications for the successful defense of our harbors against hostile attacks by ironclads. The Ordnance Department of the army is at this moment in most active preparation for a state of war, and is ready to supply an army with an entire equipment of war material, including the most approved breech-loading arms and field and siege batteries of artillery, with every kind of ammunition. The telegraph has been vigorously urging forward every preparation. The ordnance officers are fully alive to the gravity of the occasion, and to the necessity for ample preparation to meet all demands, should war result from our present complications. While, from the nature of the case, the navy had to take an active initiative, the War Department is fully alive to the crisis and in quiet preparation for the future.

THE NAVY YARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—Considerable activity is observable in every department of the navy yard. The monitor Manhattan was unable to start last night, as the necessity of repairs of some of her machinery was found at the last moment. She sails to-night for Key West. The new steam yacht America has been purchased in New York by the Navy Department, and will be here to-morrow to receive guns and ammunition. She will be used as a dispatch boat, as she is one of the fleetest vessels in the world. All hands will work to-morrow, the same as last Sunday.

AT THE WASHINGTON YARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The steam-tug Rescue left Washington to-day at noon, with 150 barrels of powder. The steamer Fortune has had her torpedo spar taken out, and will be launched on Monday. An extra force is engaged, and extra time made on the Shawmut. The work of recruiting is rather slow, but it is probable all the men needed will be speedily obtained.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, founder of monitor-flotilla in the late rebellion, is lying very ill at his residence.

A number of officers were to-day assigned to the vessels which are now fitting out for sea.

THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Strangers visiting the Navy-Yard are not allowed on board the Spanish ship Arapiles. Nearly 3,000 men are working in the yard, and the number is being increased daily.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Work in the Charlestown Navy-Yard is going on briskly, and all the men whom it is possible to utilize are employed. The Franklin will be ready for sea in two weeks, and the Brooklyn is rapidly being put in order. Visitors are excluded from the yards so that the workmen may not be interfered with.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 22.—The United States steamer Mayflower is ordered to Norfolk.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE VETERANS ON HAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—The officers of the First Regiment Wisconsin militia met last night and telegraphed to Gov. Washburn to-day, tendering their services, offering to put 1,600 men in the field in six days' notice.

THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The following preamble and resolution was passed unanimously by the Board of Trade to-day:

WHEREAS, The barbarous treatment of persons lately captured off the coast of Cuba by the Spaniards having caused a wide spread feeling of indignation throughout the United States, calling for some action on the part of the Government, and hoping that the principle of arbitration under which our nation settled all difficulties with England may be safely invoked; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the national authorities to rely upon peaceable arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties, and that, while we denounce the atrocities of the local authorities of Cuba, we sympathise with those who are struggling to establish a Republican form of government in Spain.

AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 22.—But one sentiment prevails regarding the Virginius atrocity—ample reparation or war. A meeting last night concluded with a resolution that when the Administration finds it necessary to declare war to vindicate the honor of the nation the people of Utah, without distinction of party, will rally to the support of the Government. Public feeling was high to-day to avenge the insult to the flag and free Cuba.

AT DUVALL'S BLUFF.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22.—The citizens of Duvall's Bluff held a meeting on Wednesday, and adopted resolutions tendering a regiment of 1,000 men, armed, and equipped for service in behalf of the Republic of Cuba. The citizens of Little Rock have a meeting on Tuesday night, to express their indignation at the Cuban butchery.

AT COLUMBUS, GA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 22.—A large public meeting was held here to-night to express indignation at the conduct of the Spanish authorities. There was an intense enthusiasm, and bitter resolutions were adopted.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—The Cuban Patriotic Association met to-night, and protested against the enlistment of men for Cuban expeditions, or any other act likely to violate the laws of the United States, and appointed a committee to make such disposition of a large lot of land given the Association as would enure to its best advantage.

WASHINGTON.

Candidates for Minor Offices in the House — Coast Survey — Damages Awarded Against the Pennsylvania Central Road—Picking of Government Locks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—A new candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House turned up to-day in the person of R. A. Green, M. D., of Bowling Green, Ky. The Doctor is a colored brother, and was a delegate from Kentucky to the Philadelphia Convention. He has issued a most formidable circular, setting forth his candidacy, and dwelling with extreme vigor upon the undesirable qualities of the other candidates for the place. There are seventeen gentlemen who are willing to serve their country as Postmaster of the House. Ex-Gov. Sam Bond, and ex-Congressman Pierce, of Mississippi, are probably the most active of the members, with the chances in favor of Private Dalzell.

GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

The United States steam tug Fortune, which is now fitting out at the navy yard here, will be ready for service by the 1st prox, and will sail on or about the 15th of next month to correct the latitude and longitude of ports on the South Coast of Cuba.

In an action for damages by a citizen of this District against the Baltimore & Potomac branch of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Circuit Court has awarded $12,000 to the plaintiff for damages to his property by changing the grade in the street in the northeastern portion of the city.

LOCK-PICKING INVESTIGATION.

The Government is making an investigation into the recent alleged picking of its locks on an United States bonded car bound from New York for St. Louis, in which case it is asserted that the goods were abstracted from the car by removing the patent seal-lock without breaking the seal.

CRIME.

The Oughton Murder-Trial at Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 22.—After a tedious forenoon's work in the Circuit Court to-day, the twelfth juror was obtained in the trial of George Oughton for the shooting of Peter Murphy, the LaSalle coal-miner. In the afternoon, the County Attorney, Henry Mayo, opened the case for the people. The prosecution expect to prove that Oughton, having been discharged as pit boss in a coal-mine in which Murphy worked, thought Murphy had been engaged in a conspiracy to have him (Oughton) so dismissed, and felt revengeful towards Murphy, and, on meeting the latter on the fatal Saturday evening, shot him down after a few angry words had been exchanged between them. E. F. Bell, in response for the defense, expects to show that Oughton and Murphy had been good friends hitherto, and that on the evening of the shooting, while Oughton and his wife were walking on the street they were confronted by Murphy, who accosted Oughton in a violent and insulting manner, calling him a vile name; that Oughton and wife walked away a distance, when Murphy overtook them and attacked Oughton, and, being the stronger man, threw him down, and then Oughton shot him.

The entire afternoon and evening were consumed in the opening of the case for the respective sides. The Court at a late hour adjourned till Monday next.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 22.—The coal-miners of this city, friends of Peter Murphy, who was shot by George Oughton on the 12th of October, have contributed a fund to pay for the services of W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, in the prosecution of Oughton, whose trial on a charge of murder is now in progress at Ottawa.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 22.—The trial of Robert Keofski, who killed Garrett Hayes last July in a drunken brawl, has just taken place. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty for which is from six months to two years in the State Prison. Keofski has not yet been sentenced.

Mysterious Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 22.—The body of P. H. Essart, of the firm of Esgood & Co., of Lansing, was found in a thicket near Lansing, Ia., on Friday, the head and neck badly mangled. He was highly esteemed by all. No inquest held. No arrests have as yet been made.

Burglaries in Danville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 22.—Quite a number of houses in our city were burglarized last night, the burglars in some instances realizing quite a handsome remuneration for their trouble.

Arrest of Prize-Fighters.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Tom Allen, Arthur Chambers, and Tom Kelly, who were arrested last night on a requisition from Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, for participating in the prize-fight between Allen and McCoole, on Illinois soil, last September, were taken to Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill., to-day, by Sheriff Cooper, where it is probable they will be bailed. An effort was made here to procure their release from arrest by habeas corpus, but, while their attorney was preparing the writ, Sheriff Cooper quietly put them in a carriage and took them across the river.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Frank L. Taintor, the alleged defaulting Cashier of the defunct Atlantic Bank, has been remanded for sentence. The motion for a new trial was denied.

Andrew L. Roberts and Robert Gleason, the alleged bond forgers, have had fifteen additional indictments for forgery found against them.

George Boyce, aged 13, has been arrested on a charge of fatally shooting his uncle, John Hutton. The boy entered his uncle's store, and remarking, apparently in jest, "Now, I'll fix you," drew a revolver and fired.

Smuggling Case.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22.—Prosecutions have been commenced in the United States District Court against Charles A. Boardman, of Calais, on a charge of having smuggled a large quantity of Cape wool into Calais. The wool, it is alleged, was originally imported into Boston, where it was withdrawn from warehouse for exportation to New Brunswick, and thence smuggled into Calais. The amount sued for is said to be $75,000.

Woman Shot by a Wood-Sawyer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A Mrs. Moriarty and a wood-sawyer (colored) quarreled about the payment for sawing some wood, when the sawyer shot her dead. The murderer escaped.

FIRES.

At Peshtigo, Wis.

PESHTIGO, Wis., Nov. 22.—The Peshtigo Company's machine-shop was burned this morning at 6 o'clock. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000, with no insurance.

Prairie Fire in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—A prairie fire in Kansas, last Tuesday, in addition to destroying much farm property in the neighborhood of Osage City, burned the town of Olivet, with the exception of two or three houses. No lives are reported lost.

MORTUARY.

Funeral of the Late John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—The funeral of John P. Hale took place to-day. The stores were closed and bells tolled between 2 and 4 o'clock. At half-past 1 short prayers were held at the late residence of deceased and the remains were then taken to the Unitarian Church. There were twelve pall-bearers, including Gov. Straw, ex-Gov. Harriman, and Judge Chase, with Mr. Hale for years in the United States Senate. The services in the church included an address, after which the remains were taken to Pine Hill Cemetery.

ON HIS TRAVELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—Naval Chaplain Pomeroy, who figured at South Bend, has appeared here under the names of Hughes and Ives, but was cut short in his imposture by a newspaper exposure. He is now in a country village of Dakota County, lecturing and curing country women.

A VALUABLE MAIL-BAG.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 22.—On Thursday morning, on the prairie in Adair County, was found a mail-sack, probably left by the train-robbers. It contained a bill of exchange, No. 5,777, drawn by Lease & Walker, San Francisco, Cal., in favor of R. H., Rochester, N. Y.; also eighty heavy gold rings. The sack and contents are in the care of the Postmaster at Fontanelle.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Nov. 22.—Three white men and two negroes were whipped here to-day. The former received twenty lashes each, and the latter ten each. A sev[illegible] [illegible] in the pillory and forty lashes. [illegible] of the white men.

EXIT TWEED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Tweed was the weakest criminal who ever stood at the Bar, and Davis the most inexorable Judge who ever sat on the Bench. As the latter delivered his long address, which would have been only a stump speech had it not had a sting in it in the shape of a sentence, and the final sentence was foreshadowed in various forms,

TWEED BENT HIS HEAD,

overwhelmed with mortification, and in the deepest dread of what was to follow. He was surrounded by friends who appeared really humiliated by his display of weakness. He has a most violent temper, and his outbursts of rage in the time when he was powerful would awe his most intimate confidants. To-day those whom he has threatened would have laughed at his weakness if they had not felt that his conviction and sentence let down flood-gates, and that they might be the next to be overwhelmed and condemned. Tweed was surrounded by his friends, among whom were two ladies whom I did not know, and whom I had not the heart to ask after. But the story filled the court that they were

HIS DAUGHTERS,

the only women of all he has enriched—for Tweed was a generous thief, and shared with the natural consorts of thieves the profits of the wholesale pickpocket—to attend him in his hour of supremest peril. Behind him, prominent by his peculiar appearance as by his political standing, was Thomas Ledwith, who, two years ago, ran against Judge Davis for the seat at present occupied by the latter, and who, if Tweed's designs had succeeded, might have been trying and sentencing him, instead of encouraging and sympathising with him.

IN THE JURY BOX

and behind it and on the seats reserved for spectators were about an equal number of prominent reformers and of friends of Tweed, who were disposed to be quiet. No demonstration in his favor was made at any time, but after the conclusion of the prosecution slight applause, interrupted by the Judge, was heard once.

DURING THE JUDGE'S CHARGE,

when the *Times* was mentioned, a ruffian near me hissed audibly, but a very old and decrepid man in the gallery took him by the arm and put him out, and the ruffian instantly subsided. When Judge Davis directed the Clerk, Sparks, to call the prisoner to stand up,

THE WHOLE AUDIENCE INVOLUNTARILY ROSE

except those in the immediate vicinity of Tweed. His portly form thus stood out the prominent centre of the whole amphitheatre of forms, eager to hear what the judgment of the law was to be. The voice of the Clerk was clear and loud as he asked why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced. Weaker by contrast, weaker by nervousness, but weaker still by the awful fear which had settled down on him as upon every criminal in the face of a dreadful conviction, Tweed answered in the low, piping voice of a weak woman, "Nothing." His tones naturally are stentorian. His answer was in those tremulous tones which only natural defects or unnatural fears inflict. He stood firm enough, though, before. Even during the Judge's speech he had bowed his head in pain or despair several times, but, finally, when the score or more of sentences had been pronounced, condemning him to

TWELVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $12,750, he slunk away in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Judson Jarvis, and sought the secrecy of a private room of the Supreme Court, where no Judge was then sitting.

ON HIS REMOVAL FROM THE COURT

Tweed was taken to the Supreme Court Chamber and later to Sheriff Brennan's private room to await the making out of his commitment papers, which, in view of the number of sentences, were very voluminous, and the Clerk was engaged very nearly till midnight making them out. Brennan himself had gone home. A personal friend of Tweed in former years, he left to a deputy, who is the son-in-law of Brennan, the charge of the prisoner and the dispensation of the civilities of the office. Meantime Tweed's counsel ran away to Brooklyn, and sought Judge Pratt, who is the only stay now, except Ingraham, whose time expires in a month or two, but he refused to grant a stay of proceedings, and the counsel came back much disgusted. They explained to Tweed the failure of the measure, whereat there was much cursing on everybody's part save Tweed's, who

BROKE DOWN AGAIN,

and lapsed into a painful state of depression. He is completely demoralized. The last view of him left the impression of a man broken, not with remorse, but despair. At midnight he will be

LODGED IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The jail is full to-night of reporters and friends waiting for his coming, and eager to offer him an ovation. The law requires that he shall be committed before midnight, and he will be sent on the first commitment if the others are not ready.

HE WILL NOT HAVE ANY HARD LABOR TO PERFORM.

It is the County Jail for confinement only, not punishment at hard labor, and he can buy all the comforts. He is a broken man to-day. His confidence has cost him $250,000.

THE CIVIL SUIT

is a foregone conclusion, now that all the evidence against him has been let in the criminal suit, and the former will be prosecuted vigorously now. He was worth very little till the steal of 1870 was consummated, and this gave him only $1,000,000, which he had to divide liberally with others.

NO NEW TRIAL.

There is not the slightest chance of a new trial, though great efforts will be made to secure a stay from Ingraham. But the General Term, which has to be appealed to, is composed of two good men, and Ingraham will be off the Bench before the next term, so that the chances are hopeless. It will be many years before Tweed is heard of again, except as a prisoner and criminal.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

After Tweed had retired, Judge Davis called his several lawyers to the bar and gave them notice to appear on Monday next and justify their contempt of Court in submitting a protest impugning the motives of the Judge presiding. This was submitted early in the trial, and alleged that Davis was prejudiced against Tweed. This they must justify on Monday or go for thirty days to the same jail with Tweed. Unquestionably they cannot justify, and undoubtedly they will go to jail.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

Several years ago, on the MacFarland trial, John Graham, counsel for Tweed, and at that time for MacFarland, insulted Davis, counsel for the prosecution, in a very gross manner, and Davis is a man who never forgets or forgives.

NO HOPE.

To-night, at 10 o'clock, Fullerton and Graham left Tweed to go to Ingraham's house to ask him for a stay, on grounds which, they say, are sufficient; but you may set it down in black and white and in the largest head-lines that Tweed begins his twelve years to-night. It is a life sentence for him.

TWEED'S PRISON.

Since my last dispatch I learn that the County Jail, in judicial parlance, means the Penitentiary. This is a prison on Blackwell's Island, is a prison for punishment other than confinement. Here Tweed must labor at any task to which he is put, and it is a prison to which the lowest and meanest criminals are sent.

THE COMMITMENTS

were finally embodied in one long commitment, and on this Tweed is now held at the Sheriff's office, where he will remain until word has been heard from Ingraham. The prosecution asked for sentence on fifty-one counts, but the Judge disagreed with them, and decided that four counts made a case; so he divided the fifty-one counts by four, and sentenced him the full penalty—twelve years and $12,750.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely packed this morning, owing to the interest felt in the Tweed case. Counsel for the prosecution and defense were all present. Tweed entered the room, followed by two Deputy-Sheriffs, who have been his custodians since his conviction.

VAIN APPEAL.

John Graham began the argument on a motion in arrrest of judgment, holding that the act of the Legislature taking the power of audit from the Board of Supervisors, and creating the Board of Audit, of which Tweed was a member, was unconstitutional, and hence his client was not liable for acts commmitted under an unconstitutional act. This and all other points raised by Mr. Graham were overruled by the Court. When he concluded his address, which was after recess, Mr. Tremain moved that the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, subject only to such modifications as the Judge, in his clemency, might make. Mr. Graham struggled to avert the penalty asked for, and, failing, gave way to his emotions. Tweed himself seemed much affected.

JUDGE DAVIS' REMARKS.

Counsel having concluded their arguments, Judge Davis said it would be unmanly in him to seek to evade an apparent conflict between the views expressed on the first trial of the prisoner and those now entertained by the Court. He said he entered upon the present trial holding the views entertained at the first trial, that the prisoner could be sentenced, if found guilty, to one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of $250, but had changed those views after consulting all accessible authorities on the subject. After stating that, by the verdict of the jury, the number of convictions were fifty-one, the Judge said: "If any one thinks it is agreeable for me to pass such judgment, he is mistaken, for I would gladly have the acceptance of this position fallen upon other shoulders. I shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness or severity to prevent the performance of my simple duty. Nevertheless I have the power, and, in pronouncing judgment, I shall endeavor to exercise it so as to temper justice in some degree with mercy. It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature has not provided a long sentence and punishment to characterize offenses of this kind in different forms, and fix penalties for each offense where committed in different forms from those which may be imposed by our statutes. Public officers who rob the people by appropriating public moneys, and allow others to do so through their instrumentality or connivance, are, unfortunately, in the state of our law, not to be adjudged felons, or punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, but escape under forms of indictment for misdemeanor, subject for each to pay a penalty of $250, or a single year in the Penitentiary. If this was a general verdict, this would be all that the Court could impose. Notwithstanding that he took for his own use more than $1,000,000 in the manner described, if there was a general verdict rendered the Court could only pass through the farcical performance of rendering a judgment of $250 fine and one year's imprisonment for the audacious robbery of the city and county of more than $1,000,000. Under the verdict, the Court has larger powers, which it will exercise, and, I hope, with prudence and due regard to the interests of the public and example to be made."

THE SENTENCE.

Tweed was then ordered to stand up, which he did slowly, and on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied, almost inaudibly, "Nothing," his counsel adding, "He has spoken through counsel." Judge Davis then resumed: William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdict of a jury of twelve honest men of a large number of crimes charged against you, united in one indictment, and that indictment, in the opinion of the Court, could not have been otherwise without a violation of the oaths the jury had taken, or utter disregard of the obligations under which they rested to speak the truth and the whole truth. With all the opportunity you had—had you faithfully performed your duties to the public—to win the honor and respect of the whole community, you saw fit to pervert the opportunity it possessed and the powers with which you were clothed in manner more wicked, more infamous, and more outrageous than any instance of like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public, you plundered it; instead of standing guard when the law placed you over the Treasury of your county, you threw that Treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the avarice of your associates under circumstances which makes it transparent that you were engaged in a concerted conspiracy to plunder the Treasury of this county, in which you and your associates in crime were principally to benefit. The evidence on this subject can leave no manner of doubt in the minds of any. The commencement of it all was the entering by you on those duties as President of the Board of Audit on the 5th of May. The very next day after that your career of pluder began, and from that day forward, consecutively, till the whole 190 accounts before that Board had been audited and certified, and the warrants issued and money paid, the evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was instituted to carry out a concerted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you. If there was no other testimony, that in my judgment would be conclusively established by the fact that on each of these several claims, as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at 24 per cent, while the share of your associates has been fixed by somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that the distribution of 190 cases in which the moneys were received on these warrants, that just 24 per cent of each sum should always be allotted to you, without an understanding in advance, by a concerted arrangement that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys, of which the county should be plundered. It is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction has been the result of any partisan feeling; that this was, after all as one of the jurors summoned on the panel expressed it, a struggle between the "ins and the outs." No; the whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime.

The Judge here, in vindication of the non-partisan nature of the prosecution, alluded to the *Times* in first giving the figures the light, and to the great assistance rendered by Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden in the preparation of legal proceedings, and continued:

"It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of evidence so clear and plain that I never have seen a case where evidence was so utterly overwhelming, and where it was so impossible for a jury to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Through the whole of this trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only that audacity, that confidence in the omnipotence of corruption rather than reliance upon your innocence. [The Judge emphasized this sentence by bringing his clenched hand down upon his desk.] The duty of the Court now is to pronounce upon you the sentence—a sentence that may be adequate to your crime.

The several counts on which Tweed was found guilty were grouped and fifty-one distinct sentences imposed, making his term twelve years' imprisonment in the county jail, and imposing a fine of $12,750.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Counsel then gave notice they would move for bill of exceptions, and Judge Davis said the session of the court would be prolonged to give counsel time for due preparation. The Judge then ordered such counsel for defense as subscribed to the paper presented to him at the opening of the trial, to be in court on Monday morning next, for the purpose of inquiring into their action.

EXIT TWEED.

Tweed, who received his sentence calmly, was then removed by Sheriff Brennan, attended by a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs.

TWEED'S "SHINGLE."

Tweed is now 66 years of age. Curiously enough, the name of William M. Tweed is already inscribed on a marble slab in the main gateway of the jail, where it was placed years ago when the Board of Supervisors, of which he was then a member, erected the building.

BACK TO THE TOMBS.

When Tweed reached the Sheriff's office he looked terribly crestfallen, and sank down in a chair. Every effort was made throughout the evening and until midnight by his counsel to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without avail. The Sheriff then made arrangements to relieve himself of the responsibility for the safe custody of his prisoner, and at 10 minutes past 1 Sunday morning Tweed was taken to the Tombs, and the gates were closed behind him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict for the Illinois Central Railroad in a Case Growing out of a Corn Contract During the Rebellion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 22.—The case of Cobb, Christy & Co. vs. The Illinois Central Railroad, which for the past two weeks has occupied the time of the Circuit Court, came to a termination last night in a verdict for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. This is one of a series of cases growing out of Government contracts for corn during the war. This case was commenced in the Circuit Court of this county six years ago. The first trial in this Court resulted in a verdict of $60,000 for plaintiffs. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the case was reversed and remanded. This is the first verdict in any of these cases for defendants. They have been litigated in Ohio, Iowa, and this State, and in every instance resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

NAVIGATION.

The Ice-Blockade in the Erie Canal Partially Gives Way and the Canal-Boats Move On—Close of Navigation at the North.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—There are no indications of navigation being resumed in the interior of the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Canal prospects are better this morning.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The ice-breaker has arrived, and boats are moving through two locks west of here. There is a prospect that the boats on this section will get through.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Dispatches from different points on the canal state that the boats are all on the move. West of Schenectady help is called for, and the presence of those interested in boats and property is desired. With help all boats east of Utica can be got to tidewater.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 22.—Several Beauharnais Canal propellers and a large number of barges will winter in the Lachine Canal, and their cargoes will be sent to the city by sleighs.

COLLINGWOOD, Can., Nov. 22.—The steamer Cumberland, the last this season, arrived from Lake Superior, and the City of London, from Chicago, is expected hourly on her last trip.

ROCK ISLAND.

The City Short of Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 22.—No little comment was excited in the city this morning by the discovery that the water supply had ceased, owing to the negligence of the employes of the Water-Works, who had allowed a sand-bar to accumulate over the principal feed-pipe. A false alarm of fire was raised at 3 a. m. The fire-pressure was immediately put on, exhausting the water in the reservoir in a few minutes, and pumping up a quantity of sand from the filter-bed. The fire-engine was immediately placed at work pumping water into the boilers in the engine-room, and a force of men employed to clear the feed-pipe. During the present low stage of water in the river a permanent supply can only be depended on by laying a feed-pipe further out into the stream, and connecting it with the pumps instead of the filter-beds, giving the people unfiltered water.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Last night, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, an extra freight train, from Lexington, ran into the rear of the regular freight train, demolishing the caboose, killing the brakeman, William Cook, and slightly injuring several passengers.

Fatal Tug Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—This forenoon at a quarter to 9, the boiler of the tug E. L. Anthony exploded. The tug was just about towing the schooner Walhalla up stream, when the boiler flew up into the air, tearing away the upper works, and fatally scalding the engineer, P. Snyder. The boiler was inspected two weeks ago, and was pronounced "O. K." The Captain jumped overboard and escaped uninjured.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of a Telegraph Steamer—Two Boats Missing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A telegram from St. Johns, N. F., says: "The telegraph cable steamer, Robert Lowe, was lost near St. Shatis, St. Mary's Bay, on Wednesday morning. The chief officer and two of the steamer's boats' crews were saved. The Captain's and two other boats are missing. The tug-steamer Cabot has been dispatched to assist the missing boats."

PUGILISTIC.

Hogan to Fight Somebody.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—It is stated that Ben Hogan has agreed to fight some one unknown at Sioux City for $2,700.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 22.—A gentleman named Charles Dore, a carpenter of this place, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself through the head. The cause assigned for the act was inability to obtain work, and for fear that he might become a public charge.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Maj. John C. Fell, an old citizen of St. Louis, and a Union officer during the war, died last night from an overdose of morphine administered by himself. Misfortune is said to be the cause of the act. He has a brother in Philadelphia.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 22.—Gov. Osborn to-night announced the appointment of Robert Crozier United States Senator, to fill the Caldwell vacancy. Crozier is Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, and was Caldwell's attorney before the Senate Investigating Committee.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

NEW YORK.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Clearing-House to-day, for the first time since Sept. 20, issued an official bank statement, with the differences from the condition of the banks last week, as follows:

	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.
Loans	$248,723,200	$248,067,300
Specie	16,630,400	17,568,700
Circulation	27,357,700	27,299,800
Deposits	161,844,800	167,967,200
Legal-tenders	26,095,600	30,899,800

According to the above figures the banks are deficient in their reserve $348,250, and if $20,000,000 loan certificates are counted in the liabilities the banks would be deficient $5,000,000 more. According to the weekly statement the banks hold $30,000,000 legal-tenders, and according to the daily statement $33,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week compared with the week ending Sept. 20:

	Sept. 20.	Nov. 22.	Decrease.
Loans	$278,421,700	$248,067,300	$30,354,400
Specie	18,844,600	17,568,700	1,275,900
Circulation	27,414,200	27,299,800	114,400
Deposits	198,040,100	167,967,200	30,072,900
Legal-tenders	34,307,900	30,899,800	3,408,100

MONEY

was active and dearer during the afternoon, with considerable business at 1-32@1-16. At the close loans were made at 5@6.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, closing at 106¼ for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, and 108 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 109¾@110¼, and closed at the latter figure. Rates paid for carrying 3-32, 1-16, 3-64, 7, and 7 per cent gold. Clearances, $69,583,000. The Sub-Treasurer disbursed to-day $530,000. Customs receipts for the week, $1,700,000. Total imports same time, $6,226,000, of which $5,000,000 were general merchandise, and the remainder dry goods. Specie shipments for the week, $530,000, principally silver bars. Produce exports were over $7,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed quiet and firm.

STATE BONDS

quiet at nominal prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation opened firm, but soon weakened, and prices declined ½@1⅛ per cent. At the first call there was an improved feeling, and a partial recovery ensued, but later the market was lower and irregular. After 1, there was a general advance in prices, ranging from ½ to 2¼ per cent from the lowest point, dealings also increasing. At the final close, there was a slight reaction, but the market closed steady in tone. The leading features were Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Wabash. The sales were 30,000 Western Union, 2,500 Union Pacific, 4,000 Wabash, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 500 Panama, 4,500 Ohio, 11,000 Central, 4,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Lake Shore, 1,000 St. Joseph, 2,500 Northwestern, 1,000 Rock Island.

FRAUDULENT STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

E. H. Beiderman & Co. have instituted legal proceedings against Daniel Drew, Eugene N. Robinson, and S. H. Alden, charging them with fraud and misrepresentation in regard to large transactions in Canton stocks. It is alleged that Robinson was used by Drew to saddle the stock on Beiderman & Co., after Drew had positively agreed not to sell any of his stock, but would buy more. The difference in dispute amounts to $1,000,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The steamships sailing to-day take out $269,000 in silver bars.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—William Torrobe, of Philadelphia, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in this district against Jay Cooke & Co., basing his petition on the non-payment by the Company of a certificate of deposit.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¼	Coupons, '67	114¼
Coupons, '62	108¾	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	109¼	New 5s	108
Coupons, '65	110	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	Currency 6s	109¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	71¼	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	71¼	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	37¼		

STOCKS.

Canton	54	St. Paul pfd	53¾
Western Union	61¼	Wabash	41¾
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	82	Ft. Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	63¼	Terre Haute	8
American Express	57¼	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Ex	57¼	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	28¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	92
New York Central	88¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Erie	43	C., C. & C.	66
Erie pfd	66	C., B. & Q.	91
Harlem	111¾	Lake Shore	70¼
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	21¼
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	78	Union Pacific stocks	21¼
Northwestern	43	Union Pacific bonds	77¼
Northwestern pfd	63¼	Central Pacific bonds	91¾
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88	Del., Lack. & West	90¾
N. J. Central	91¼	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	30¼		

THE RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—To-day at noon an adjourned meeting of the dissatisfied stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad was held in the Merchants' Exchange. William M. Flack acted as Chairman pro tem. The report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the alleged grievances by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stated that, in an interview with a sub-committee, Mr. Thompson, President of the Company, stated that the Pennsylvania Company will be willing to give up the lease of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad for an equivalent. A resolution was adopted continuing the Committee with power to act and to make such propositions to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as will best serve the stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Road, and to have full authority to act in the matter, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Col. Thomas Scott, one of the largest indorsers of the Texas & California Railroad Construction Company, proposes settling with holders in payments extending from six to twenty-four months. He speaks for himself, Matthew Baird, and John McManus, his co-indorsers. The *Public Ledger* of to-day has a misleading article in which Mr. Thomson and Mr. Houston are mentioned as co-indorsers and probable losers with Tom Scott. Mayor Bond, of the Construction Company, distinctly states these gentlemen are not connected in any way with this Company. Col. Scott says, if his creditors extend to him the credit he asks, all will get their money. If they decline, and press for immediate payment, they must be satisfied with what they can get. He believes that Congress will extend aid to his enterprise, not by indorsing the Company's bonds, but by lending to the Company Government bonds under such guarantees of payment by the Company as he can show is sufficient.

IOWA.

THE LUMBERING BUSINESS.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 22.—The lumbering season in this city has closed, the last mill ceasing operations to-day. The amount of lumber sawed reaches 30,000,000 feet. Prices for lumber are much higher this year than last, and manufacturers will carry over a heavy amount this winter.

FAILURE.

James M. True, a merchant at Columbus Junction, Iowa, has failed. Liabilities, $10,000. Davenport firms are largely interested.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Jobbing distribution continues fairly satisfactory, but business is quiet with commission houses. The market for cotton goods has been unsettled by the reduction of Lonsdale bleached shirting to 12½c; Hope, 10½c; Blackstone AA, 11½c, and Androscoggin L, 12½c. Other price reductions anticipated. Prints in steady request for standard makes and job lots. Blankets more active and firmer.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The DeSoto Bank announces that it will resume business in full on Monday. It is thought that the First National will do the same.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—The printers' strike continues, and the morning and evening editions of the different journals of this city that were dependent upon Union printers for their composition looked much like maps of the burnt districts of Boston and Chicago, in their variety of types, transferred from one office to another. The action of the Typographical Union at this time is looked upon as most arbitrary and unwarranted. The *Leader*, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, concluded to change their men, when, without a moment's warning, every member of the Union threw down his stick and left the office he was working in. The morning papers were left in a dilemma, but the editors, devils, and reporters managed to get out the papers,—not very newsy, but still they answered.

The information made against seventy-five members of the Union last night, it is said, will be prosecuted, as in this State the law in regard to conspiracy is very explicit. The locked-out men look rather blue, as in this strike public opinion is decided against them, and their action of Thursday. Printers are arriving on every train, and it is most probable that on Monday all the offices will have their full quota.

THE COAL-MINERS

have accepted the reduction of 10 per cent graciously.

SUSPENDED WORK.

Bokewell, Pears & Co.'s glass house closed this morning for lack of orders. The prospect for the glass trade is not very encouraging.

THE IRON AND STEEL INTEREST

here is not suffering greatly at present. Western collections are coming in very freely. Orders, though not so large as usual, are coming in, and keeping nearly all the mills busy, without accumulating any extra stock.

THE BANKS.

A number of the banks are again discounting their customers, and altogether, from a general standpoint, the prospect for the future looks more cheering.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—The money market to-day was greatly unsettled, owing to the prospects of a war with Spain. Currency was plentiful, and notes for loans ruled at yesterday's quotations.

DECLINES A BANQUET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 22.—William Baxter, of this city, author of the Indiana Temperance bill, protests against a banquet tendered in honor of him, at Lyceum Hall on the evening of Dec. 3, owing to the stringency of the times, and says the wants of the poor demand more judicious expenditures. The Committee of Arrangements conceive that protest is more consistent with his philanthrophy than with their programme, have decided to omit the $300 supper. Nevertheless it will provide a grand Temperance oration.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Cabinet will probably be reorganized to-day. It is understood that the Duke de Broglie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pierre Magne, the Minister of Finance; and Dessilligny, the Minister of Public Works, will remain.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Evening.—The members of the Cabinet have withdrawn their resignations tendered on Wednesday night last.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The plot to surrender Cartagena to the national forces was discovered in that city a few days ago, and all the military leaders except Contras were arrested. Contras and Galvez are now the sole rulers.

A terrible cannonade and fusilade were progressing last night, and it was believed that the military had made efforts to liberate their commanders, and were shelled by the forts which are now manned by convicts.

The national forces besieging Cartigena remained passive during the firing.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Count Corti, Italian Minister at Washington, but now here, and umpire in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, has read a congratulatory letter from the British Government.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Election—Resignations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 22.—The Directors of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad held a meeting here to-day. W. S. Woods, of Carlisle, Pa., was elected President, in place of John B. Alley, resigned. B. F. Schofield, of Carthage, Ill., was elected Vice-President, and N. D. Munson, of this city, Director to fill the vacancy.

It is reported that O. S. Lybor, General Superintendent, and H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent of the Hanibal & St. Joe Railroad, have resigned.

Railroad Bond Squabble at Kendallville, Ind.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The compromise made between this city and the Continental Improvement Company, last spring, bids fair to fall to the ground. The agreement made between the two was that the city was to give the Company in aid of the construction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad $25,000 in city bonds, payable in annual installments of $2,500 each, commencing on the 15th of October, 1874, without interest until the first payment, after that time 6 per cent interest, the $50,000 city bonds now held by the Company to be given up and canceled, and suit for their recovery stopped. This agreement Gov. Cass, President of the Company, now refuses to ratify, and makes further exactions of the city which the Common Council cannot agree to. The excitement is as great as ever over this long unsettled dispute.

Union Pacific Railroad Business.

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—Passenger earnings of the Union Pacific the past week, $90,000. Fifty cars of tea and silk went East last night.

COMMISSIONER SMITH.

His Conduct While He Was Agent for the Chippewas to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 22.—The editor of the *Dispatch* was notified this afternoon that Secretary Delano has appointed Nelson J. Turner, of Ohio, W. R. Jennings, of Pennsylvania, and James Smith, Jr., of St. Paul, to investigate Commissioner Smith's contract with Wilder, of St. Paul, in selling the Leech Lake pines, and Smith's conduct generally while Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. They meet here on Friday next. The notice is short, but those who have exposed Smith are hopeful that they may secure Congressional investigation which will result in a radical reform of the Indian management in Minnesota. A full and fair investigation is not expected from Delano's commission.

IOWA.

The Order of United Workmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 22.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa Order of United Workmen will be instituted in this city next Thursday. This Order is only about six months old, and already about ten lodges have been instituted in Iowa, numbering 1,000 members. Lodges of United Workmen are in some localities being instituted instead of the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

A GHOSTLY SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 22.—For several days past great excitement has been created in this vicinity by the discovery of a ghost in the residence of Wm. Courtney, Town of Vinland. About two weeks since Courtney's wife died, and since that time, although the house has been unoccupied, it has been regularly lighted up every night, and the noise of a person walking and talking in the house has been distinctly heard. Last night and night before the house was visited by several hundred people, all of whom assert that they saw a mysterious light, but on examination of the house could find no one inside, and no light. The circumstances of the death of Mrs. Courtney are somewhat suspicious, and all tends to increase the excitement. About 100 persons are examining the house to-night.

PROPOSED RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A challenge has been issued by the Irish National Rifle Association for a shooting-match with representative Americans, to take place in this country in the autumn of 1874. The Irish Association sent the "team" to Wimbledon, England, that defeated the English and Scotch champions.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 22.—The wreck of the steamship Atlantic is fast breaking up. Last week thirteen bodies of her passengers washed ashore and were buried. Heavy rains have exposed the bodies of many of those interred at the time of the disaster in April last.

PACKING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Ninety-five thousand live hogs were brought to Cincinnati this week.

A Lady Carries a Needle in Her Body Twenty-Five Years.

From the Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Sucker State.

About twenty-five years ago a lady, now living in Mt. Vernon, accidentally swallowed a needle. She experienced no serious results from it at the time, and in the course of events the circumstance became almost forgotten, except at intervals, when, as she states, a ticklish, crawling sensation in her right side, near the stomach, was felt. The sensation, as time advanced, changed localities, gradually working its way downwards. Still there was no serious pain attending the changes from one locality of the body to another. She, in company with her husband, attended the late fair in St. Louis, and while there walked about considerably. On the last day of their sojourn in St. Louis, the old crawling sensation manifested itself near the knees, and it soon became very painful,—so much so indeed that she found it necessary to take a car and get to her hotel as soon as possible. The pain continued with increasing severity, and as soon as possible she was brought home,—suffering all the time the most intense agony. Arriving at home, a physician was called, who was at first somewhat puzzled as to the real cause of the difficulty. He did not believe that it was a "rising," as had been supposed by herself and husband. Nevertheless, he applied the usual "drawing" remedies in such cases, and in the course of a few days was enabled to ease the patient by the extraction of a full, perfect steel needle of the usual length. It was undoubtedly the needle that she had swallowed twenty-five years ago. The question as to how it had passed from the stomach into the flesh, without serious consequences, is one we leave for the doctors to answer.

English Feudal Service.

In accordance with a very ancient custom in connection with the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex, Mr. Henry de Jersey, the Secondary of the City of London, Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor, and one of the Under Sheriffs attended before the Queen's Remembrancer on All Saints' eve, and filed and recorded, in answer to a royal warrant, the accounts of the Sheriffs for the past year. After this a proclamation in these words was made: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called 'The Moors,' in the County of Salop, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor upon that stepped forward, and cut one fagot with a hatchet and another with a billhook. The usher then proclaimed: "Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called 'The Forge,' in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." In reply, the City Solicitor again presented himself, and counted six horse-shoes and sixty-one nails. The Queen's Remembrancer said, "Good number," and the ceremony, which had lasted but a few minutes, ended.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 5d; white, 12s 1d@13s 3d; Club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—2:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 22—3 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 6 per cent, or 3 per cent below bank rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £22,000. Consols for money, 92⅞; on account, 93. United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 91½. Erie, 36¼. $3,000 bullion shipped from Liverpool to New York to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Rentes, 58f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—Eve.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling upland, 8⅝@8¾d; Orleans, 8⅞d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,500; speculation and export, 2,000; breadstuffs unchanged.

The Wool-Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 22—Wool continues to improve, and has met with a good degree of activity. Desirable lots of fleeces higher. No good lots of Wisconsin and Michigan to be had under 45@46c; straight lots extra fleeces sold at 50c. Sales of domestic wool during the week foot up 1,473,300 lbs, at the following prices: No. 1 extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 45@48c; coarse fleeces, 45c; combing and delaine, 52c; unwashed Western, Nevada, Oregon, and Texas, 25@35c; tub-washed, 48@50½c; scoured, 60@90c; superfine and extra pulled, 31@49c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1873.

The market has been more active this week than last, with a slight advance in prices. Factorymen are very firm, and many refused to sell at the going rates, believing that fine fall made cheese will be wanted at better figures than buyers are now paying.

About 400 boxes of farm dairy cheese were brought forward and sold at prices ranging from 10c to 13c. Some of the lots were not well cured, and being otherwise imperfect they went at low rates.

Factories were well represented, there being several parties present from a distance, among whom was J. McAdam, of Richfield, who has several factories in charge, and whose offerings amounted to 4,000 boxes. The offerings from other factories were in the aggregate more than 8,000 boxes, about half of which changed hands. The bidding commenced at 12½c, advancing to 13c and 13¼c, where it hung for a long time, but finally closed at 13½c for best "fancy stocks."

We give some of the leading transactions, as follows: Switzer Hill, 165 boxes at 12¾c; W. J. Skinner, 55 at 12c; Eagle, 338 at 13c; Brockitt & Feeter, 89 at 13c; Barto Hill, 300 at 13¼c; Avery & Ives, 60 at 13¼c; Bates, 230 at 13¼c; Cook & Ives, 100 at 13¼c; Klock & Nellis, 148 at 13¼c; Little Falls Central, 100 at 13½c; Nichols, 100 at 13c; Old Stone Church, 72 at 13¼c; A. Smith & Co., 100 at 13¼c; White Creek, 300 at 13¼c; Cold Creek, 150 at 13¼c; Newville Association, 300 at 13¼c; Crum Creek, 198 at 13¼c. Some factorymen sent forward their goods on commission, with guarantee of certain price, while others shipped to New York to hold on their own account.

Butter is now coming forward freely, and there was a good delivery, the sales being generally at 35c.

At the Utica City market trade was dull, the sales only amounting to about 2,000 boxes, out of nearly 10,000 offered. Prices range from 11½c to 13c, the bulk of sales being at 12¼c. A considerable quantity was sent forward on commission.

The weather in Herkimer is cold, with a heavy fall of snow. The herds are falling off in milk, and factories are making cheese every other day. This allows skimming, and the make from this time out will be more or less of inferior quality.

We have letters from England for the first week in November. Our London correspondent says cheese is in good demand, the quality and condition being all that could be desired.

American extra fine sells at 71@72s stg per cwt; English cheddar at from 78@90s. Butter is very firm, Clonmels selling at 142s, Dorsets at 150s, and Canadian at 90@125s.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 15⅝c; futures closed quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour opened firm and closed dull; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.00; common to good extra, $6.25@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.10; extra Ohio, $6.35@8.10; St. Louis, $6.60@10.75. Rye flour quiet and firm. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.45@3.75. Wheat, less active, and lower; No. 3 spring, 98c; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.43@1.44½; do Milwaukee, $1.48½@1.49; No. do, $1.51@1.52; choice white Michigan, $1.80; winter red Western, $1.55; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.45; No. 2 Iowa, $1.43@1.44. Rye quiet. Barley and malt firm. Corn less active and scarcely so firm; receipts, 11,000 bu; prime mixed Western, in store, 69c; do afloat, 68@70c; yellow Western, 71@72c. Oats heavy and a shade easier; receipts, 8,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 50c; white, 55@57c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—In moderate request at 27¾@30c; Orinoco, 25@27¼c.

WOOL—Steady; extra and XX Ohio, 49@51c; medium unwashed, 33½c; extra and superfine pulled, 35@39c; tub washed, 48c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet, but firm. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 4⅞c; refined, 13c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40½@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; new mess, $14.50, spot. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 5¾c for December and January; middles firm; sales of long clear, to arrive, 7¼c; long and short clear for December and January, 7⅛c; do for February, 7½c. Lard steady; Western steam, 7⅞c, cash; 8¼c for January; 8 5-16@8⅜c for February.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady; Western factory, 23@26c.

CHEESE—Good to prime Western factory, 12½@13¼c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93½@94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm at $1.40. Corn firm; old ear shelled, 54@55c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Barley firm. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork strong; sales $12.75; held generally at $13.00 at close. Lard—Steam held firmly at 7½@7⅝c. Bulkmeats firm; sales: shoulders, 5c; clear ribs, 6c; clear, 6⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders scarce and firm at 6@6¼c; clear rib sales 6⅛@6⅜c; clear, 6⅞@7c. Green meats firm; sales of shoulders at 4½c; clear rib, 5⅜c. Hams, 7¾@8c according to weight.

HOGS—Firm at $3.95@4.25. Receipts, 12,280; shipments, 1,820.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and prices higher; No. 2 spring, $1.02@1.05; No. 3 red fall, $1.29½@1.30. Corn dull; No. 2, 42@43½c on track and in elevator. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 36½@37c in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.25@1.30. Rye higher; No. 2, 71c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally higher at $12.50. Bulk meats firm; loose clear ribs sold at 5¾c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Green meats—Nothing doing, except in hams, which are active at 6¾@7c, according to weight. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾c, December and January; held at 8c at the close. Lard active and stronger; prime steam, 7c, spot and seller December.

HOGS—Easier, $3.40@3.80; most sales $3.60@3.75.

CATTLE—Quiet and weak; through Texans, 1½@2½c; wintered, 2¼@3¼c.

Receipts—Hogs, 7,880.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn lower at 70c. Oats dull and easier at 57c.

BRAN—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer at 6¾@8c; hams, sugar cured, 9@10c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 3,500 bales good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 14½@15¼c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 15¾@15¾c; middlings to strict middlings, 16@16¾c; good middling, 18½@18¾c; receipts, 3,006 bales; exports—to the continent, 2,208 bales; stock, 114,431 bales.

GOLD—109¾@110. Currency, 1¾@2c sight; 2c premium for checks. Sterling, bank, 19c for checks. Cotton quotations are for certified checks.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—BAGGING—Brisk; market firm at 13¾@15c.

COTTON—Firmer; middling, 14¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand fair; extra family, $5.75. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn—Demand fair, firm at 58@60c, including sacks. Oats—Demand fair; firm at 45@48c. Rye firm and in demand at 75c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Quiet at $20.00 for choice timothy delivered at depot.

HOGS—In brisk demand at $4.10@4.25 gross; $4.20@4.25 for good heavy; receipts, 3,154 head. Total number slaughtered up to yesterday evening, 45,418 head, and 12,000 head in packers' pens.

PROVISIONS—Strong and demand moderate. Bacon Clear rib sides, packed, 6¾@7c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear sides, 6⅜c, packed. Lard—In tierces 8@8¼c; in keg, 9c for choice leaf; 7¾@7½c for prime steam. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib sides, 5¼c; clear sides, 6c. Hams, 7¼@8c from the block. These are cash quotations.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 86c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong. Corn in good demand and firm; sales, 45,600 bu at 53c for No. 2 mixed Western; 50½@51c by sample. Oats neglected; holders firm. Rye neglected; holders firm. Barley quiet; $1.21 for No. 2 rowed State.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.13; No. 2, $1.07¼ cash; $1.04½ December; $1.06¾ January. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Corn firm; No. 2, 47c. Rye—No. 1, 72c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.40.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10c; to Oswego, 15¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 30,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and higher; superfine, $4.50@5.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.25@7.75. Wheat firmer; red, $1.45; amber, $1.62@1.65; white, $1.70. Rye unchanged. Corn active and higher; yellow, 68@69c; mixed Western, 67@68c; white, 67@69c. Oats steady; white, 52@53c; mixed, 47@50c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—93c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 10c; refined, 13c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.78. Corn firm at 61@62c. Barley firm and higher; Upper Lake Canada, $1.58.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.46; amber Michigan, cash and December, $1.47; January, $1.50; No. 2 red, cash, $1.49. Corn steady; high mixed, cash and December, 50c; January, 51c; February, 52@52½c; low mixed, 49¼@49½c; yellow, 51c; white, 50½c. Oats steady; No. 1, cash, 44½c; No. 2, 40½c, cash; 40c December.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85@4.90.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—GRAIN—Markets nominally unchanged, but firmer.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firmer, with an advancing tendency, but prices are yet unchanged. Wheat active, firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 66c. Oats—mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady.

WHISKY—Active at 95c.

THE COURTS.

The Commercial Insurance Company Again in Court.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Against the Gardner House Proprietors.

The War of the Constables---Austin Doyle's Bondsmen---Notes from All the Courts.

Judge Drummond was engaged Saturday afternoon in hearing the case of R. E. Jenkins as Assignee of the Commercial Insurance Company against Goudy & Chandler, on a motion for an injunction against Mr. Goudy from proceeding with a suit he has commenced in the Circuit Court of Cook County. It will be remembered that, shortly after the fire, Joseph E. Smith was appointed Receiver of the Company, and, under direction of the Circuit Court, he sold the premises owned by the Commercial Insurance Company on Washington street. At that time proceedings in bankruptcy were pending, which were shortly afterwards dismissed. Soon thereafter another petition was filed by the Chamber of Commerce on which the Company was adjudicated bankrupt. Sidney E. Myers was the purchaser from Smith, the Receiver, and he conveyed all his right, title, and interest to Goudy, and Goudy soon after filed a petition in the Circuit Court to confirm his title to the premises in accordance with what is called the Burnt Record act. Mr. Jenkins filed his bill in the United States Circuit Court to set aside the sale to Myers, on the ground that it was in fraud of the Bankrupt law, having been made four months previous to the filing of the petition on which the Company was adjudicated bankrupt. The motion argued Saturday is for an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States to restrain Goudy from proceeding with his suit in the State Court pending this litigation. The question thereon arises, whether the title acquired in the State Court proceeding, by a person not a creditor, can be treated as a preference under the thirty-fifth section of the Bankrupt law, if such title was acquired four months prior to the filing of the petition on which the Company was adjudicated bankrupt. The case has been pending a long time, and the facts are familiar to every one. But it derives additional importance from the fact that these premises, if recovered, will constitute the chief assets of the Company out of which to pay its unfortunate creditors, as it does not otherwise expect to pay more than 1 or 2 per cent. The argument was not concluded, and will be resumed Monday morning.

THE CONSTABLES' WAR.

Judge Farwell Saturday afternoon heard the argument on the motion by the People *ex rel.* Patrick Daly, against Charles Lindgren, to show cause why a quo warranto should not be issued against him to eject him from his position as Constable on the ground that the election was illegal. Counsel for the relator urge that ever since 1859 the Towns of North, South and West Chicago have been taken entirely out of the operation of the Township law, and the time of election was changed until November. No valid election could have been held in April. Again, the action of the Moderator in removing the ballot boxes to a police station was such an irregularity as utterly vitiated the election. It was held by counsel for respondents that Patrick Daly, having joined in the election by voting and working for the election, could not now be heard to prove it illegal. The town meeting also was regular at the time fixed by the general law, and the special act of 1859 is void. Again, it was not claimed that the irregularities complained of were such as to change the result of the election. This should have been done, and the omission is fatal. The tendency of the motion is dilatory, being made more than six months after the meeting. The statute provides the remedy for having the election declared void, and the result of this case could not adjudge the election invalid, but only oust the respondent. Again, this granting of a writ of quo warranto is not mandatory, but rests in the discretion of the Court, and the facts shown are not enough to warrant issuing such a writ. The case was taken under advisement by Judge Farwell, with leave to file a list of authorities.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Joseph R. Payson, as Assignee of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, began suit against Livingston Compton for $4,000.

An action was commenced by Henry C. Moore and Lawrence E. Brown against R. M. Whipple for $3,000.

The Portsmouth Savings Bank brought an action against the Town of Ottawa for $2,500.

Goddard & Brother filed a precipe in assumpsit against Frank and Philip Schweinfurth in the sum of $1,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

William Schimpferman filed a petition against Horatio H. Gardner and Frederick H. Gould, proprietors of the Gardner House. Petitioner claims $1,017.50 on a note due Nov. 3, and charge that Gardner transferred his share in furniture of Gardner House to Gould with intent to defraud. Gardner and Gould claim they have dissolved partnership, and since then and on the 16th of September Gould has sold his interest in the hotel to Hugh A. White. Gardner and Gould allowed judgment to go against them by confession for $5,000. Moreover, on the 17th of November they allowed an execution to be levied on their property in favor of H. G. Eames. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Nov. 29, 1873.

The order of dismissal in the case of E. Mendel was made absolute.

The dismissal of the objections to the discharge of C. C. Blakeslee were set aside, and the cause reinstated on the payment of costs.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The bond of Austin J. Doyle, Clerk-elect, with Daniel O'Hara and Thomas Brennan as sureties, was approved by the Court, and ordered that it be entered of record.

John Rogers was up on an application for a habeas corpus, the evidence partly heard, and the case adjourned until Monday.

COUNTY COURT.

An order was entered in the matter of certain special assessments for the City of Chicago, appointing William H. Carter, Herman Benze, and George Talbot Commissioners to make special assessments on petitions Nos. 404 to 448 inclusive, 420, 421, 423, 425 to 493 inclusive, and 508, 509, 510, and 511, and an order made that said Carter, Benze, and Charles E. Ray be appointed to make special assessments Nos. 419, 422, 424, 494 to 507 inclusive, and 512.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Martin Schmutz commenced an action against George Webeler, John Miller, and Frederick Miller for $1,000.

The German-American Bank brought suit against David and Charles Cole for $2,000.

Frederick Meyer complained of Sparrow M. Nickerson in a plea of trespass on premises, claiming $2,000.

John K. Tenney recovered judgment by confession against Asahel and Lucius S. Pierce, for $3,997.

Henry M. Sherwood entered up judgment against the same defendants for $2,061.66.

Elisha Lee commenced an action in the Superior Court against Henry E. Picket, claiming 10,000.

THE CALL TO-DAY.

Judge Rogers will call 1,430 to 1,449, inclusive.
Judge Booth is still at 168 to 180.
Judge Tree will hear 938.
Judge Gary's call is 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116 to 118, 122, 123, 125, and 127 to 135, inclusive.
Judge Zane will call 31, 40, and 41.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

W. A. Jones, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

W. N. Potter, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

George F. Merritt, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

John T. Drew, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

Thomas L. McLane, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. James Gallitan, of Canada, is at the Commercial.

James C. Wing, a prominent citizen of Delaware, Ohio, is at the Commercial.

C. C. Coe, Boston, and the Rev. W. H. Milburn, Jacksonville, are at the Pacific.

George S. Lester, New Haven; W. J. Gregory, Washington, and George E. Sickles, New York City, are at the Pacific.

H. J. Hawley, Central City, Colorado; R. B. Angus, Montreal; Daniel Fitts, Haverhill, Mass.; John E. Roberts, Cincinnati, and B. S. Veech, Louisville, are at the Palmer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Considerable excitement was created in this city this morning by a report that C. D. Arter, Esq., of this city, was dying from an overdose of morphine. Investigation showed that, while he was in a very dangerous condition from the cause stated, there were hopes of his recovery. It is announced that he is better this evening, and out of danger.

IN GENERAL.

A Massachusetts paper says that Mr. Sumner "goes to the Senate with the State a unit at his back."

Col. Hiram Fuller, of the London *Cosmopolitan*, has just been enriched by a legacy of $125,000.

Joaquin Miller is in Italy. On the 16th ult. he was entertained by Consul Graham at Florence.

Sidney Andrews, a Washington correspondent, is about to marry Miss Sarah Washburn, daughter of the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Rhode Island papers mention ex-Congressman Nathan F. Dixon and Gen. Burnside as candidates to succeed Senator Sprague.

Mrs. James Brooks has rented her house in Washington to the Government for an office, and, with her daughter, sails for Europe soon, to reside there for an indefinite period.

Daniel Andrews, a rich old resident of Delaware, died the other day, and his will cut his brother off with 6 cents, because the aforesaid brother once pulled away a chair, and let Daniel have the floor.

Mrs. Laura A. Berry, of Des Moines; Miss Hattie A. Lock, of Vinton; Miss Hattie Rayburn, of Ames, and Mrs. S. A. Van Pelt, of Dubuque, are candidates for clerkships in the Iowa Legislature.

State Auditor Witcomb, of Minnesota, says "this whole movement of the Patrons of Husbandry is a most stupendous humbug." It is two years before another State Auditor is to be elected.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

The marriage of A. R. Cotton, member of Congress, and Miss Hattie E. Walker, daughter of J. T. Walker, took place at the residence of the bride's parents in Clinton, Iowa, last Thursday morning, and the wedded pair left at once for Washington.

W. H. Record, of DeKalb, Ill., died on Saturday afternoon, aged about 27 years. The deceased was a prominent business man, being a member of the firm of Record, McCrea & Co.,—the second partner being ex-President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Capt. Prince, for more than nineteen years Chief Constable of Toronto, Can., has been placed by the Provincial Government at the head of the Central position. The Toronto papers spoke very highly of Capt. P., who has a number of near relatives in Chicago.

In 1871, the Emperor William, when at Constance, was examining the celebrated fresco by Pecht, in which is portrayed the triumphant progress of Pope Marten, at which Emperor Sigismund performed the humble office of holding the Pope's bridle. The Kaiser was overheard to say, "I have had to accept his heritage, but I shall never hold the bridle."

We learned from the Hon. Granville Barrere, a few days before he left for Washington, that his influence and vote in Congress would be used in favor of the repeal of the "salary-grab," and for a reinstatement of the old laws—$5,000 a year and mileage to Congressmen; a renewal of the franking-privilege, and the free delivery through the mails of newspapers in the counties in which they are published.—*Canton (Ill.) Ledger.*

We are informed that John B. Hawley left for Washington with his two trunks on Tuesday morning. There was no enthusiastic crowd at the depot to bid him farewell; no brass band to act as an escort, not even a toady or an office-beggar to say good-by. He crept out of town more like a convict than a Congressman, no doubt revolving in his mind what track he could take during the coming session to wipe out the odium of that Iowa land steal.—*Rock Island Union (Republican).*

Laura Curtis Bullard says, in the *Golden Age*, that at one time there were no less than eight American women sculptors who had studios in Rome. Other countries are also represented there among the ladies devoting themselves to sculpture, but there is not a single Italian lady among them. Miss Flora Freeman, younger but scarcely less gifted, it is said, than Miss Hosmer and Miss Foley, is the third artist whom New England has sent to that city. Miss Anna Whitney is a fourth New England girl who is devoting herself to the study of the plastic art at Rome. Her first work was a statue of Africa, which she modeled in Boston, where it attracted a good deal of attention. Since her removal to Rome, she has been studying diligently, and with good artistic results.

HYDE PARK.

Proposed Co-operative Movement with the Town of Lake for a Supply of Water—Forward and Backward Movements of the Village Trustees.

The Trustees of Hyde Park were honored on Saturday evening, at their regular meeting, by a visit by the Committee of Water Works of the Town Trustees of Lake to consult them in reference to their joint and co-operative construction of water-works to supply both towns with lake water. The Committee reported, in writing, at length. They believed a union best for both towns, and that a large majority of their voters would favor the project; yet they approached the subject with fear and trembling, as it was a grave matter to issue $150,000 in bonds to bind their whole town in order to supply water to one-fourth their people. Still, they believed the result would be for the benefit of all, and damage to none. The question was a new one to their town, and they asked thirty days' time in order to take a vote on the question, having no doubt they would be prepared then to proceed vigorously.

PRESIDENT CADY EXPLAINED

to them that the water question had been discussed in Hyde Park for years; the village charter was adopted mainly for the purpose, and the Trustees were elected because they were water men, and, in accordance with public sentiment, they had proceeded to contract for the crib, pumping-works, and pipes. According to the contract the sizes of pipe could be increased or diminished, and they would be lessened if Lake did not join. They needed to know soon whether they are to put in foundations for and to order the rotary pumps which they must have if Lake unites with them. They can, no doubt, wait the thirty days asked for without inconvenience. As to the money-panic, it does not affect Hyde Park. Its contracts are payable in bonds, and the interest it will have to pay until the works become self-sustaining will be of small moment.

FORWARD MOVEMENTS.

The Superintendent was directed to join the Town of Lake in the construction of a ditch and culverts on State and Thirty-ninth streets.

The Engineer was instructed to lay out, survey, and stake Sixty-eighth street from Stony Island avenue to the Water Works.

Sundry residents at Cornell asked to have Greenwood avenue opened, and a crossing constructed over the railroad.

The Treasurer was authorized to issue water-bonds to C. E. Hequembourgh as the work progresses on this contract, on sworn estimates approved by the Water Works Committee.

BACKWARD MOVEMENTS.

On the petition of Messrs. Hill, Nickerson, Sawyer, Cleaver, Coe, and McKey, the grading and stoning of Forty-first street was postponed.

On petition of sundry owners of property, the grading and stoning of Greenwood avenue was postponed.

J. Y. Scammon and Nutt & Brooks asked that the sewer on Greenwood avenue be postponed. Referred.

The Committee on Police are to report at next meeting what reduction in numbers or pay can be made.

The Committee on Finance are to report what reduction can be made in current expenses.

FINANCIAL.

Bills were approved and ordered paid to

Dr. E. Bert, disinfecting agent	$ 125.00
Charles E. Pope, services as Clerk	125.00
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., stationery	6.55
Beatty & Barker, Madison avenue sewer	1,124.55
Pay-roll of repairs on Dalton bridge	56.25
Total	$1,437.35

The Judiciary Committee are to report a form of license to teamsters.

The resolution on this subject referred last week was returned with the report "that all laws of the village should be faithfully enforced by the proper officers." The report was accepted and adopted.

The plat of L. A. Ostrom's subdivision of the E. ½ of E. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 35, 38, 14, was approved.

Adjourned.

A WORD FOR THE "SCALPERS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think the article in to-day's TRIBUNE signed "Viator" is worthy the attention of every traveler, and especially of the General Ticket Agents of all railroads.

This morning I had occasion to purchase a through ticket west, and went directly to what I presume is called a "scalper," because I knew I could get full information of the advantages of the different roads, which information I could not otherwise get without visiting at least three different railroad offices, each one of which would have told me that theirs was the best road for me to take, if they gave me any information other that to have told me the price; and such advice is not at all times reliable.

A few months ago, I found myself at a railroad-station in Iowa, and wished to come to Chicago by the quickest and most direct route. I applied to the Railroad Ticket-Agent (that town was not favored with a "scalper," or I should not have bought my ticket at the railroad depot) and asked him for a ticket by the shortest and most direct road to Chicago. I paid my money, and got a ticket, sending me a good many miles farther, and taking considerable more time than was necessary if he had done as I requested.

I can say for myself that the "scalpers" have never deceived me, and have always been careful to give me full information. Railroad-Agents have deceived me several times, and never tried to give me useful information.

AN OCCASIONAL TRAVELER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1873.

WATCH-GETTING.

How the "Most Popular Journalist" Might Utilize His Saturday Night's Experience, and Thereby Benefit His Friends and Enliven the "Times."

It is rumored in newspaper circles that the "Polluto" papers are to be recommenced in the *Times.* Another rumor is to the effect that the author's first sketch in the new series will be entitled, "Wilkie's Watch: A reminiscence of Popular Journalism." The People's Party, represented by Bosses Johnny Miller and Buffalo Corcoran, have, it is said, urgently requested Chicago's favorite feuilletonist to write up a "funny article" about his experience in watch-getting, so that the intellectual "boys" may have something to laugh at. We would respectfully suggest to the versatile author that he dwell on the presentation scene at Phil Conley's. It was by far the richest portion of the proceedings. Two or three good paragraphs can be written on the chaotic Hildreth, the benevolent "Buffalo," the child-like Rehm, and the amiable Corcoran. Then it can be explained that the guests were not kept waiting for the oysters, as they supposed, but for the watch. Phil Conley can be chaffed with mirthful effect in this part of the article. The impatience of "Buffalo" Miller and the chagrin of the defeated candidates can then be depicted, and if the subject is properly handled, which it no doubt will be, it will heighten the interest of the public in the article. A dramatic finish for the whole thing would be a humorously-drawn description of Jake Rehm's sudden elevation from his chair and hurried consultation with Joe Dixon and Tom Foley; the flight of the detective and the Alderman in a hack, for which the latter had to pay; the silence which reigned in the restaurant during their absence, disturbed only by the gobbling of oysters, the sipping of wine, and an occasional whispered inquiry about the watch; the break-up of the party before the discovery of the timepiece; the friendship displayed by the chaotic Hildreth, the benevolent "Buffalo," the child-like Rehm, and the amiable Corcoran in waiting for an answer to the question, "Is it or is it not a robbery? The suspense of the writer (Polinto); the flush of eagerness which suffused his face when the rumble of the returning hack was heard; the advent of the breathless Dixon, bald-headed and mud-stained, and closely followed the fearless Foley and the hackman; Joe's announcement, "Here's your d—d watch; I found it over on Jefferson street;" the general but somewhat cheap joy that followed; and the grand march to the *Times* office. We predict a warm reception for such an article, and would further suggest that it be illustrated with a wood-cut of the watch (the chain to occupy an entire column), and with portraits of the gentlemen who received the money but had not paid it over to those charitable institutions at last accounts.

THAT "HOME FOR FALLEN MEN."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The recent correspondence on this topic is not well calculated to promote the purity of heart, speech, and behavior required by that Lawgiver to whom we must all account. Flippancy in the discussion of any serious question is universally acknowledged as out of place, and those jestings are certainly "not convenient" which are applied to the punishment of a crime which, more than any or all others, threatens our existence as a nation. It seems to be acknowledged that, thus far, no nation ever fell but that the fall thereof was the direct result of the licentiousness of its people. It is also known that this vice is so wide-spread and so much on the increase in this country, that Church and State authorities stand aghast before it, or, ostrich-like, hide their heads.

To meet this monster with such plans as that of branding sinning men on the forehead, or putting them into "Homes," is so puerile as to deserve the ridicule which all such propositions must create. It is childish to indulge in threats one is utterly powerless to execute, and as these ideas originate with women, and they have no power to give to the Seventh Commandment such legal interpretation as would make common prostitution an offense against law, they must, in making such suggestions, meet the sneer so well deserved by idle words. Their efforts, thus far, to reform fallen women, by placing them in "Homes," have been little short of ridiculous, because they lack that essential feature of all reformatory measures: The power of coercion. Men do not attempt to protect society against theft and reform thieves by providing "Homes" for them, and coaxing them to stay in these asylums. When a woman has stolen anything, folks do not expect her to go to jail, like a good child, and stay there to learn repentance! This whole business of curing crime by bringing criminals to live, voluntarily, in reformatory schools, is very like the work of children building cardboard fortifications; and, when the women engaged in it propose to extend their filagree ramparts around men, they deserve the contemptuous laugh they are sure to meet.

On the other hand, that system of ethics which makes women responsible for the sins of men, because, forsooth, they fail properly to reprove them, is about as low a plane as the race can reach. If men are to govern their conduct by that of women, or vice versa, we have no occasion for a God, and might as well say at once, with the fool of two thousand years ago, that there is none. When the Decalogue was promulgated, there were, among those who represented the race in receiving it, 600,000 fighting men. To each one of them came the words, "*Thou* shalt not." There was no saving clause, such as, Unless the women who compose society shall smile upon you all the same! Every command is the stern mandate of Infinite Power addressed to every individual human soul.

In assuming license to sin, because women fail to reprove, as hundreds of thousands of men seem to do, they act on quite a different principle from that which governs them in other matters. The man occupying a dwelling belonging to another, would not think he had a right to stuff it with putrid corpses until it was unfit for use, because all of the women he knew spoke politely to him, and some one or more were willing to marry him! Mr. Brown does not refuse to pay Mr. Smith rent for the warehouse he occupies, because Miss Laura Matilda Jones is indifferent to the rent-question. Every man's body is a small mud house, which he occupies by the will of the Owner, subject to certain rules. These humble dwellings are "the temples of the Holy Ghost,"—the earthen framework into which Deity has breathed a portion of Himself; and he who defiles one of them, or refuses the royalty due to the Proprietor, will not have to render his account to Miss Jones, or even to "Lady Clara Vere de Vere." Every human soul is a garrison shut up, alone, in a citadel which it is bound to hold against all enemies until the order of the Commander-in-Chief releases it from duty. That one which fails to make good its defense is a poor soldier; but the one who makes no resistance, or voluntarily opens the gates to those vile passions which revel in and destroy the citadel, is a coward and a traitor, and its cowardice and treason never can be condoned by the plea that other garrisons failed to come and hang the craven thing on the outer wall of public indignation.

It is a pitiable sight, that of the world's defenders, who are commanded to gird and quit themselves like men, standing whimpering, because non-combatants failed to come and save them from the attacks of the enemy. The men of to-day will look well at the Judgment-bar, with that old whine of "The woman whom Thou gavest to be with me."

In requiring women frankly to reprove the sins of men, we demand of them a superhuman heroism. Only fools and martyrs have been found equal to the task of condemning the pet vices of potentates. Statesmen, philosophers, poets, authors, artists, divines, have vied with each other in extolling as virtues the personal vices of His or Her Majesty on whose word their lives and fortunes depended. No government ever set up by any man or set of men, over others, was more absolute than that which man has established and maintained over woman. She lives, and breathes, and has her being by his sufferance, and is as much in his power as the people of China in that of the Emperor. That she has not, like thousands of pretty good men, become the active apologist for and defender of the sins of the power which holds her destiny in his hands, is much to her credit; and to expect her to meet with becoming and consistent condemnation the darling vice of her sovereign, is to require her to be more than human.

This whole plea of woman's responsibility for public morals, on the ground that she is the creator and upholder of public sentiment, is a fallacy. Women, as a class, do not create public sentiment; and very few of them, as individuals, have anything to do with its creation. Statesmen, philosophers, discoursers, poets, artists, authors, original thinkers of all class, make public opinion; demagogues take advantage of it; while the mass of both men and women accept the article as they find it, asking no questions for conscience' sake. Often the stronger submit under protest, but the weaker fall down and worship. In proportion to the weakness are the submission and adoration. The laws of a State are the basis of its public sentiment, and women have just as much to do with making the one as the other.

Men have so long been used to bedeck women with a gilt-paper crown, and address her with such high-sounding titles as "Queen of society," "Empress of the heart," "Mistress of the domestic circle," and so on and so forth, that they have no doubt come to believe that those titles mean something substantial. Very few realize what a mere trumpery of words they are, or take time to think that just so talked their forefathers when they were buying, selling, bartering, exchanging, and flogging their foremothers. The social customs of a people are molded by general enactments; and woman's place is fixed, her duties prescribed, her compensation regulated, by laws she had no voice in making. It is no matter whether she occupy her time in kitchen, parlor, nursery, chamber, or hall; whether she work worsted, or write sermons; whether she be in the house, or by the way; in the domestic circle, in the Church, or the State,—she is hemmed in and hedged about by restraints made for her governance; and to attribute to her royal prerogatives or require at her hand their use and exercise, while thus holding her in the tutelage of minority, is both unjust and ungenerous. Men treat us as children, and have no right to demand adult virtue and vigor at our hand; nor can our failure to exhibit them be converted into an apology for their crimes. "The soul that sinneth, *it* shall die!"

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

STOKES AND WALWORTH.

The Aristocratic Convicts Ordered to Auburn—Both Under Medical Treatment.

From the New York Times, Nov. 20.

A draft of fifty convicts went from Sing Sing Prison to Auburn last evening. The authorities intended that Stokes and Walworth should have been among the number, but the serious illness of both prevented their removal for the present. On his arrival at the prison, Stokes complained of a severe attack of asthma. After a careful examination by the prison physician, he was admitted to the hospital. In order more fully to satisfy the officers of the prison as to the health of Stokes, Dr. James R. Wood, of New York, Stokes' physician, was sent to consult with Dr. Pryne and make a critical examination. The following is Dr. Wood's statement:

"I visited Edward S. Stokes at the hospital in Sing Sing Prison, in consultation with Dr. Peter Pryne, and found him suffering from asthma. I have seen him occasionally for the last ten or twelve years with very severe paroxysms of asthma. He is also suffering from specific disease, and he is afflicted with catarrh. I have been his family physician for many years, and have prescribed for him during his confinement at the Tombs from time to time. During the last three months of his confinement he was continually under my treatment. I feel that Dr. Pryne, in placing him in hospital, done perfectly right. It would not have been humane for him to have done otherwise. It is our decided opinion that he should remain there for the present. He is now, as he has been for the last three months, under a course of treatment, and which we feel it is important should be continued. It is Dr. Pryne's wish and the wish of Stokes' friends that I should visit him occasionally, which I have promised to do."

Stokes is uneasy under prison rule, and was greatly alarmed when informed by the Warden that he must go to Auburn Prison. Many very silly letters are received at the prison for Stokes, some congratulating him on his light sentence, others asking for his autograph, all of which, of course, are destroyed.

Walworth has become melancholy in the extreme since the novelty of prison life has passed, and he has settled down to the monotony of tramping from the mess-room to the work-shop and from thence to his gloomy cell. He appears to have realized the stern reality of prison discipline, but is very quiet, and submits promptly to the rules of the prison. He never speaks unkindly of any one, answers all questions in a gentle tone of voice; but, when left to himself, appears overwhelmed with sorrow and remorse. He has lost all freshness of countenance, and appears to be breaking down rapidly in health. Last Sabbath while in the Chapel he was seized with vertigo, and had to be assisted to the hospital. Medicine was administered, and he retired to his cell, preferring its couch of straw to hospital treatment. Since then he has been suffering from pleurisy, and is, on the whole, a pitiable object; just on the threshhold of life, he has the appearance of an old man. His physical punishment, however, seems nothing when compared to his mental agony. When sick he never complains, nor does he ask for anything, not wishing to give trouble.

A ROYAL IMBROGLIO.

Separation of the Prince and Princess of Monaco—How Her Serene Highness Escaped from the Principality.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

Just at present the Court of "Liliput" has given room for a great deal of gossip. His Serene Highness the hereditary Prince, and her Serene Highness the Princess, after a few months of matrimonial bliss, have quarreled and separated. It happened on this wise: (The information I give I know to be correct, as it was communicated to me by an intimate friend of the young Princess, and I was at Nice myself when the affair occurred.) About four years ago the young Prince of Monaco married, through the influence of the Empress Eugenie, the Lady Mary Douglas, sister of the Duke of Hamilton and daughter of H. I. H. the Princess Mary of Baden, Duchess of Hamilton, and granddaughter of the celebrated Prince Eugene Beauharnois. The wedding was magnificent, and the bride and bridegroom appeared exceedingly well pleased wich each other. After a brief honeymoon both their highnesses returned to Monaco to reside with the reigning Prince and Princess. Very soon afterward the young lady commenced making bitter complaints to her friends of the Court etiquette, which she declared was perfectly unendurable, especially to a free-born Englishwoman. An instance will suffice: One morning Her Serene Highness came down to breakfast before the whole family was assembled. To her amusement, she beheld on each plate an egg labeled "For his Serene Highness the reigning Prince," "For H. S. H. the Princess," "For H. S. H. the hereditary Prince," "For H. S. H. the hereditary Princess." Being in a hurry and hungry, "her Serene Highness the hereditary Princess" sat down herself and ate her own egg and the eggs of her neighbors. Horror! Court etiquette was overthrown. The egg destined for the august Prince Florestan II. had been eaten by his own daughter-in-law! The outraged majesty of Monaco was indignant, and the youthful aspirant to the throne by no means mild in his reproaches. However, true Douglas as she is, the old blood of Archibald Bell-the-cat boiled over, and the Princess Mary is reported to have read the serene family a famous lecture. Matters went on in this way until the poor girl could stand it no longer, and one fine day escaped from "jail," ran down to the station, and took the first train for Nice. A telegram was sent to the gendarmerie at Nice to arrest her as soon as she got out of the carriage. Accordingly, to her terror, when she put her foot on terra firma there stood two gendarmes ready to pounce upon her. It was, however, no joke to arrest an Imperial Princess, for such Lady Mary is by birth. The men hesitated, but not so the Princess. Brought up at Nice, she knew all the roads and by-paths of the place by heart. Tucking up her petticoats, instead of going out by the ordinary exit, she made off as fast as her heels could carry her out of the station to the fence which separates the lines from the road, climbed over it and ran as swiftly as a hunted deer through the field, pursued by the two gendarmes, who, however, soon gave up the chase. Her serene Highness finally reached the Villa Arson, almost two miles distant, terribly frightened, and with her clothes torn off her back. Here she found that noble-hearted and Christian woman, her mother, from whom she has never since separated. Nor has she yielded up to her husband her little son, born soon after the flight from Monaco. Vain have been the young man's attempts to induce her to return to him, vain his appeals to the Pope to use his influence, vain even the threats of law. Last winter, the Prince induced the King of Italy to permit an attempt to abduct the child from the Princess while she was staying in Florence with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, but the guards of the Imperial lady prevented the emissaries of the Florentine Syndic from even entering the palace, and the next day the Princess of Monaco fled with her child to Switzerland. What the future developments of this singular affair will be time will show. The husband seems determined not to yield, and has recently employed the celebrated lawyer M. Grandperret as his counsel. It is stated that undue influence, of a malicious kind, has been used to prejudice both the Duchess of Hamilton and her daughter against the Prince, but all who know the truly lofty mind of the Duchess will be sure that, although the reason for the Princess' conduct has never transpired, it must be a very good one, or her mother would never uphold her as she does. Not the slightest blame is attributable to the Princess of Monaco, and her reputation remains utterly above suspicion.—*From "Monaco."*

BISMARCK.

His Visit to Vienna.

Vienna (Oct. 25) Correspondence of the New York Times.

At one of the late court-festivals, given at Schonbrunn, in honor of the German Emperor, one member of the diplomatic corps created some sensation, because—he had no order, not even the ribbon of an order in the buttonhole of his coat. It was the Marquis D'Harcourt, the Ambassador of France at the Imperial Court in Vienna. Prince Bismarck conversed for some time with the Marquis, and in the course of the conversation the latter said that he had always kept away from the diplomatic career, and if his native country had not now called upon him he would never have thought of leaving his quiet Tusculum, where he had been living so happily. "You are perfectly right," Prince Bismarck replied; "I never feel happier than when I am able to return to my peaceful Varzin, and be again a planter of cabbage." With a smile and a look of painful resignation, the French Ambassador replied: "If you had been always inspired by such sentiments, and had always cultivated your cabbage in Varzin, things would look much better now in France, and I might have remained at my country-seat." Bismarck acted as if he had not heard this remark, and turned to another topic. This anecdote is told by the old *Fremdenblatt*, which, in such matters, is generally very well informed.

The anecdotes which are now related in Vienna about Prince Bismarck are so numerous that a whole volume might be filled with them. I can give only a few. Wherever the Chancellor of the German Empire showed himself the people always thronged to see him, and greeted him wherever he went with loud cheers. "How do you like your reception?" asked one of the Austrian gentlemen of the Prince. "I find," was the answer, "that you do not know how to economize anything in Vienna, not even cheering." . . . Bismarck attended in the Burgtheatre the representation of "Henry VI." In the *entr'acte*, Hofrath Dingelstedt, the director of the theatre, was presented to the Prince, and after Bismarck had expressed himself in very flattering terms concerning the representation, he said; "It is quite certain, a piece like this can only be given in such a perfect manner in the Vienna Burgtheatre; in our 'polka time,' in Berlin, it would be quite impossible to give it. You have also brought the Cardinal on the stage. I must openly confess—(and with these words he turned to Count Andrassy, who accompanied him, and said, with a smile: "I beg your pardon, my dear colleague")—that I had not expected so much liberality in Vienna." With regard to his visits to the Universal Exhibition, Prince Bismarck said: "I have seen too little of it. Of all the Oriental galleries, I could only visit the Turkish, Egyptian, and Japanese departments. I was not able to see the Indian department, although it would have interested me very much. If I go about in the exhibition for two hours, I cannot get on very well for a longer time. You know I am not very good on my feet. It would be very different if I could ride on horseback through the exhibition. I cannot make use of a rolling-chair." He laughed heartily at these words, and then continued: "I would have been very glad if I had been able to walk about here with my wife for about a fortnight, and have looked comfortably at everything that is to be seen here, but, as you know, I am here on business." This latter remark is not unimportant, as it shows again that the eminent statesman did not come to Vienna for the exhibition alone, but that political affairs were the chief reasons of his visit to the capital of Austria. When one of the gentlemen asked the Prince where his youngest son, Prince Herbert Bismarck, was now staying, he replied: "I have sent him to Rome to make peace with my friend, the Pope. Be it said entre nous, Herbert is the roughest of us all!"

A Lovers' Quarrel in Austria—Both Kill Themselves.

A lovers' quarrel between a young actress named Kramer, better known as Fraulein Remark, and her lover, the actor Schumann, which occurred in Austria a few weeks since, was followed by very sad consequences. For some weeks before, the disagreements between the two had been frequent. Miss Kramer made attempts to kill herself, first, by opening a vein with a knife, and then by drinking a solution of phosphorus matches in water. She was rescued in time on both occasions. Three days before the final quarrel, after having had a dispute with Schumann, she took a revolver, and rushed into the street at night-time, threatening to shoot herself. Her maid prevailed upon her to return to the house, and succeeded in calming her.

Finally, three days later, the lovers had a short and apparently unimportant quarrel, immediately after which Miss Kramer killed herself by a pistol-shot.

Schumann was at once taken into custody, because it was thought he might have had some complicity in the young lady's death, and also to prevent him from taking his own life, as he threatened to do. There being no proof of his complicity, he was released after he had become composed. All this occurred at Linz. Schumann, after his release, returned to Vienna to his father's house, 3 Karuthner Strasse. He passed the forenoon in the family circle, where every effort was made to divert him. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he drew a small pocket pistol and shot himself in the chest, saying, just as he fired, "Dear one who has gone before, I keep my word." He died in a few seconds after, exclaiming "Jesus, Maria," and pressing his right hand to his breast. The bullet had passed through the breast blade, making a very small hole, about the size of a pea. He was well known as an actor, although only 26 years of age. As neither he nor Miss Kramer left any writing, the motives which brought about the tragedy remain unknown. The last words of Schumann give some color to the conjecture that the two lovers had made a mutual resolution to die.

Female Raid upon the Midland Railroad.

From the Rochester Union.

As is well known, the Midland Railroad, which runs from Oswego to New York, passed into the hands of a Receiver, Mr. A. S. Hewitt, of New York. Mr. Hewitt has endeavored to keep the road in operation by means of its receipts from the time it came into his hands, Sept. 17, and has given certificates of indebtedness for all legal demands accruing prior to that date, payable when profits furnish the funds. Many of these certificates are for the wages of mechanics and laborers on the road covering the months of June, July, August, and the first half of September. The Midland work-shops are located in the Second Ward of Oswego, and there many of the workmen reside. The issuance of tickets by Receiver Hewitt has not had the effect of cheering the home of the moneyless mechanic, with stern winter staring him in the face and no wood for fire. On Saturday afternoon patience ceased to be a virtue with the wives and children of the employes, who had watched the dying embers on their hearths. So, forming in battle array, they marched to the shops, an army of about forty women and innumerable children, and raided upon the wood piles of the company. The "bosses" reasoned, expostulated, threatened,—but all to no purpose. Finding that talk would not save the wood, force was tried, but in that they failed as well, for they were driven by the women into the shops, where they remained, thinking discretion the better part of valor. The raid continued for hours, a constant stream of women, children, and wood, until each family had fuel enough to last until the certificates are redeemed by the Company.

The Seward Medal.

From the Washington Chronicle.

George F. Robinson yesterday received the medal awarded to him by Congress in 1871 for saving the life of Secretary Seward, when attacked by the assassin Payne, on the night of the 14th of April, 1865. The medal was made at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, at a cost of $1,400. On the obverse side of the medal Mr. Seward is represented lying in his bed, with the curtain drawn. Standing at the side of the bed is Payne, with an uplifted dagger in one hand and with the other clutching the throat of Robinson. On the reverse side of the medal is a bust of Robinson; above his head a wreath of flowers, and on each side the following inscription: "For his heroic conduct on the 14th day of April, 1865, in saving the life of the Hon. W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States."

Victor Emanuel.

People in Berlin were surprised at the free and easy character of the King of Italy, being accustomed to quite a different style. His character may be judged from this little anecdote in the London *Court Journal:* "Just after the domestic losses which crowded thick upon him, and carried off his wife and his brother almost at the same time, Europe's sympathy was very ready to pay sad and graceful homage to his bereavement. Our Queen comes down, according to immemorial custom to the foot of the great staircase at Windsor, to welcome her brother sovereign. As she took his arm to go up to the drawing-room, she alluded delicately to his latest loss—that of his brother. His rather vacant countenance surprised her Majesty, and still more was she shocked when he answered awkwardly, in execrable French, 'Ah! oui, pauvre diable il est mort.' (Yes, poor devil, he is dead!)."

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MR. HOOLEY ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE A SEASON OF

Grand Opera in English

BY THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL

KELLOGG TROUPE.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, under the auspicious lead of the famous

AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Accompanied by the following distinguished artists:
JENNIE VANZANDT, ZELDA SEGUIN,
JOSEPH MAAS, THEODORE HABELMANN,
WILFORD MORGAN, W. H. TILLA,
WILLIAM CARLTON, HENRY PEAKES,
G. F. HALL, EDW. SEGUIN.
A complete ensemble of minor Artists.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.....Edw. Reyloff, Conductor.
A varied Repertoire of Favorite Operas will be announced previous to opening the sale of Reserved Seats, on THURSDAY NEXT, at Julius Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner State and Monroe-sts.
PRICES—$1.50 and $2.00, according to location of seats.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

"The most eloquent living American."

DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

Next Tuesday Night.

This is the FIRST APPEARANCE of Mr. Dougherty in the West, and he will give his greatest lecture,

"ORATORS AND ORATORY."

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL BEGIN THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK, at Box Office of Music Hall, and at bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co.

RESERVED SEAT, $1.

MUSIC by the Star Orchestra at 7:45. Lecture at 8 p. m. sharp.
Carriages can be ordered at 9:30 p. m.
N. B.—CAMILLA URSO CONCERT TROUPE TUESDAY, Dec. 2. Sale of tickets begins WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, every evening and Wednesday Matinee, and until further notice, first performances in this Theatre of Dr. Mosenthel's beautiful play,

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

With a powerful cast.
Reappearance of MISS SUSIN DENIN as LEAH.
THURSDAY—Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28—Benefit of Miss Susin Denin.
In preparation, "HUNTED DOWN; or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH."
MONDAY, Dec. 1—Kellogg English Opera Troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Advent of the GREAT PREMIER ATTRACTION,

Lydia Thompson,

AND HER MAMMOTH COMBINATION,

Materially strengthened in Specialities and numbers, and altogether forming the MOST COMPLETE BURLESQUE TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

BLUE BEARD MONDAY NIGHT.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND,

("TIMOTHY TITCOMB,")

Author of "Bitter Sweet," "Katrina," "Arthur Bonnicastle," &c., MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 24, on

"THE ELEMENTS OF PERSONAL POWER."

Reserved Seats, 50 cents. For sale at W. G. Holmes' Bookstore, opposite McVicker's, Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 637 Lake-st.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

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NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING NOVELTIES. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin & Wilson, Billy Rice, Master George Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, John R. Kemble, in new and pleasing specialties. The whole to conclude with the Operatical Extravaganza, entitled

ACTING ON THE BRAIN, or Shakspeare in the Kitchen.

Grand Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Afternoon.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

MRS. A. H. LEONOWENS

Will, by special request, deliver her Lecture,

"ASIATIC WOMEN, ANCIENT AND MODERN,"

At Memorial Chapel, Robert Laird Collier's Church, cor. Twenty-third-st. and Michigan-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st., and Sargent's Drug Store, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

CHICAGO'S FAVORITE COMEDIAN,

HARRY LINDEN.

As Wilkins Micawber in the beautiful drama entitled LITTLE EM'LY. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½. Special matinee Thanksgiving Day.

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MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by Sam'l J. Walker to the order of Hammond & Gage, and by them indorsed "without recourse," said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 22, 1873, and due ninety days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, after maturity said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described;
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, Nov. 28, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to wit: Fifteen shares International Mutual Trust Co. (International Bank).
HAMMOND & GAGE,
Legal holder of said note.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY (not heretofore proven) are required, by a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, to present and prove the same before F. C. Hale, Esq., Special Master, at his office, 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago, within 90 days from the 31st of October, 1873, or be barred from participating in the assets of said Company.
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by T. S. Dobbins to the order of Hammond & Gage, and by them indorsed "without recourse"—said note being for the amount of $30,000—dated July 22, 1873, and due ninety days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, after maturity, and having indorsed thereon as paid Nov. 6 the sum of $10,000; said note also giving the legal holders thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in "Portland Block," at 11 a. m., on Saturday, Nov. 29, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit: Three hundred and thirty (330) shares of the capital stock of the State Savings Institution.
HAMMOND & GAGE,
Legal holders of said note.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	∥11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
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Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:20 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	*10:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:15 a. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 24, 1873.

Great efforts are being made to break the ice-blockade on the Erie Canal, which has locked up several million bushels of grain. The canal is being opened by an ice-breaker, and it is believed that all the boats east of Utica can be got to tidewater.

One hundred and ninety more miles of the Northern Pacific Road have been examined and accepted by the Government Commissioners. This makes in all 400 miles which have been accepted and on which patents for land-grants will be issued.

President, Orton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is determined that Postmaster-General Creswell shall not carry his Government telegraph scheme through Congress in default of any warnings he may give. He is prepared to show that the cost of telegraphing in this country, under the present system of private enterprise, is less than in European countries, in which the business is conducted by the Government. By means of special traveling agents, he has collected during the summer a mass of other facts inconsistent with the Postmaster-General's theories, and will present them to Congress at its next session.

According to a comparative statement of the naval prowess of the several European nations recently made by the Cologne *Gazette*, Spain ranks seventh in the list. England comes first, and is, in reality, more than a match for all the others combined. Then, in the order named, come Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Spain, and the Netherlands. The naval force of Spain consists of seven plated frigates of 5,900-horse-power and 145 guns, in addition to a coast-fleet of three turreted ships of 1,800-horse-power, carrying nine guns. There is a difference of opinion as to whether Spain's late difficulties at home have had the effect of strengthening the condition of her existing navy or of weakening it.

The freedom of the press in Germany, as compared with that in this country, is shown by a recent case which occurred at Bonn. The case was that of the manager of the *Deutsche Reichs-Zeitung*, published in that city, who, when summoned by the public prosecutor, refused to disclose the name of a person who had written a violent article in his paper against Dr. Reinkens, the Bavarian Old Catholic Bishop. The local Court issued a decree punishing the manager for contumacy, and the Supreme Tribunal of Bavaria confirmed the decree, so that the appellant is likely to remain in prison until he decides to disclose the name of the writer in question. It will be remembered that only a few weeks ago, an attempt of the Brooklyn Court to punish Mr. Shanks, the city editor of the New York *Tribune*, under similar circumstances, failed.

We publish elsewhere a note from Mr. William H. Herndon, declaring that he is not one of the authors of Lamon's Life of Lincoln,—that he "never wrote a chapter, a page, a paragraph, a sentence, or a word, for the book,"—the only work of his contained therein being "quotations from previous writings, which the author made at his own discretion, and for which he uniformly gave the proper credit." Mr. Herndon acknowledges that a part of the materials for the chapter on Mr. Lincoln's religious views were found among the papers furnished by him (Herndon) to Col. Lamon, but says that he is not responsible for their use by the author of the book. He asserts, however, that the sketch given in that chapter is a correct one; and states that he may, at some future time, publish a reply to the assaults made upon him, in this connection, by Dr. Holland and the Rev. Mr. Reed.

A singular controversy has arisen in Omaha between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Pullman Palace-Car Company, which has at last got into the courts. The controversy grows out of the fact that the Sleeping-Car Company allows a passenger who has but one railroad ticket to appropriate a whole section, and sometimes an entire drawing-room. This fact coming to the knowledge of the Union Pacific Superintendent, he demanded that no sleeping-car should go over the road unless the diagram was first exhibited to him, and it was shown that the car was necessary for the accommodation of passengers. The respective parties have taken their claims into court. The Sleeping-Car Company apparently have the right of the question on their side. So long as they pay so much per car for the privilege of having it hauled, it is difficult to see why the road is not obliged to haul it whether it is full or empty.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, with little change in prices of breadstuffs, while provisions were weak. Mess pork was active, and 12½c per brl lower, closing at $11.95@12.00 cash, and $12.30@12.37½ seller January. Lard was less active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $7.10@7.15 cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller January. Meats were quiet and easier, at 4¼@4½c for part salted shoulders, 6⅜c for do short ribs, 6c for do short clears, and 7@7½c for green hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher at 89½c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominal. Flour was less active and easier, at $5.25@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and ½c lower, closing at $1.05 cash and $1.02⅝ seller December. Corn was quiet and ⅜@½c higher, closing at 40c cash and 40⅝c seller December. Oats were more active and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 31⅝c cash or seller December. Rye was quiet and firm at 65@65½c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at $1.33@1.34 for No. 2, and 94c for No. 3. Live hogs were more quiet, but prices were firmly sustained, at $3.70@4.10 for common to extra. Cattle and sheep were inactive and nominally unchanged.

Through Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington, the Spanish Government makes a direct denial of the report of violence offered Minister Sickles. Those hostile demonstrations which were so graphically described, and did so much to influence feeling in this country, had, according to these official advices, no existence. There was some ill-advised talk, the Government admits, by the Opposition journals of Madrid, but it was promptly suppressed. The British Minister at Madrid has had a protracted conference with President Castelar, but nothing is published of its objects or results. An auspicious fact is that recourse to arbitration which has been suggested in this country is also mentioned with approval at Madrid. Dispatches from that city go so far as to name the umpire in Emperor William. If this is indicative of the feeling of Castelar and his Government, then there can be little fear that he will allow himself to be hurried into war.

The small-pox is making such fearful ravages in Cleveland that the Board of Health has been compelled to adopt special precautions to prevent its spread. One of these precautionary measures is the appointment of a physician for each ward in the city, whose duty it is to vaccinate the people in his ward. A resolution has also been adopted that each district physician shall display upon the door of his office a card bearing the inscription "Free Vaccination," and that the office shall be kept open two hours each day for that purpose. Similar precautions have also been taken in Buffalo and other cities where the disease is now raging. What are we doing in Chicago? We have no desire to unnecessarily alarm people, but the fact is indubitable that the disease exists here, and is liable to increase, and we are rapidly approaching the season when it always rages with most violence. Prompt action may avert any serious results. There is no danger that intelligent people will not take care of themselves, but the poor and ignorant classes, who do not know how to take care of themselves, are the ones most exposed to it, and some provision should be made for them immediately.

It is an interesting question which has come up in Judge Blodgett's Court on a motion that the Manufacturers' National Bank of this city shall be adjudged a bankrupt. The Hon. C. B. Lawrence, on the part of the bank, maintains that, though the National Bankruptcy act was passed subsequently to the passage of the National Currency act, it was not the intention of Congress to repeal thereby the provisions of the latter law as regards the adjustment of the affairs of insolvent National Banks. He contends that the affairs of a National Bank can only be wound up under the National Currency act, which provides for voluntary liquidation or the appointment of a Receiver by the Comptroller of the Currency, who has also the power of removal. Judge Lawrence presented on Saturday several discrepancies in the adjustment under the Currency Act and the Bankrupt law. The case is to be further argued by counsel during the present week, and, as it is the first time, we believe, that the issue has ever been presented, the decision will be of special interest. The real question at issue is whether or not National Banks can, upon default of payment, be thrown into bankruptcy, so that their affairs can be adjusted in court.

The people of Illinois, outside of Chicago, are slowly waking up to the fact that the State Auditor, Board of Equalization, and Springfield bondholders' ring have got them by the throat. Injunction suits against the tax on capital stock, which is part and parcel of the scheme to saddle upon the whole State the $13,000,000 of railroad-aid debts owed by certain localities, have been commenced at Ottawa, Rock Island, Joliet, and other places, and will soon be as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. And now the Rockford *Gazette* advises the people of Winnebago that they are just as much interested, proportionately, in resisting the whole assessment as the people of Cook County. In point of fact, a numerical majority of the people of Illinois are free from any railroad-aid debts whatsoever, and it is to this majority (outside of Cook County) that the bondholders' ring look for the *interest* on these swindling bonds. They have packed upon Cook County the payment of the principal, or the larger share of it. The annual interest is collected from the other counties. By dint of keeping up a series of low-minded attacks upon Chicago in the columns of the Springfield newspapers, they expect to deceive the rest of the State, and make them believe that no harm will come to *them*, while the bloated aristocrats of Chicago are forced to shell out.

The later developments of the Cuban massacre do not justify the warlike attitude which was so hastily assumed in this country. It is now said to be definitely ascertained that Gen. Ryan had made a contract with the Cuban insurgents, by which he was to receive $20,000 in gold if he should succeed in landing his men and arms in Cuba. If this is true, it takes the romance out of Gen. Ryan's case. A patriot is one thing and a speculator another. A hero for pay has never been regarded with a great deal of admiration, and if Gen. Ryan was a professional filibuster, carrying aid to the Cuban insurgents for money, as he might have carried it to the Spaniards, if they had needed it, for a like consideration, we can begin to save some of our sympathy and resentment for a more trying emergency. If a Government may not protect itself after its own fashion against men who aid in a rebellion for pay, then there is certainly no condition of things in which it may assert its authority over its own territory without courting the interference of foreign Powers. We may deprecate the manner adopted by the Spaniards for protecting themselves against raiders; but unless this manner is so barbarous as to be utterly obnoxious to the whole civilized world, and to call for the armed interference of the civilized Powers on this ground, it is not a reasonable pretext for war.

There have been rumors for some months that the attempt would be made to induce the next Congress to guarantee the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds. It now appears that a combination to this end was made by the Northern Pacific and the Texas & Pacific Railway Companies more than a year ago. A petition was drawn up and signed by the officers of both Companies, but it was not presented at the last Congress, owing to the exposure of the Credit-Mobilier frauds, which, it was felt, would completely crush out the scheme. The New York *Tribune* presents some of the details of the plan. It was proposed that the Government should guarantee, without any equivalent or consideration, 6 per cent interest in gold on the bonds of both Companies, issued at the rate of $40,000 a mile for all the road yet to be built. This would include all that portion of the projected Northern Pacific west of the Missouri River, and of the Texas & Pacific west of Longview and Texarkana, a distance of 3,000 miles. The total amount of bonds thus issued would be $120,000,000, and the annual interest $7,200,000. Those who have read Herr Hass' report on Northern Pacific will not doubt that the Government would have to pay this interest for many years, and it seems that the proposition made no provision for reimbursing the Government, but only for a sinking-fund of 1 per cent gold, payable semi-annually, to be set aside for the redemption of the bonds at par. If the proposition is revived, it is probable that the Companies will offer to surrender the remainder of their land-grant on condition that the guarantee they desire shall be extended to them. It is not improbable that the holders of the Southern carpet-bag bonds will combine with the bankrupt railway companies in their raid on the next Congress.

The statement is now made that there were sixteen British subjects among the men executed by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba to about half that number of Americans. It appears, also, that the British officials were treated as contemptuously as the representatives of the United States. Burriel, the Governor, refused to recognize the protest of the British Vice-Consul, and likewise declined to consider the request of the British Commodore at Jamaica, that the execution of the English subjects should be deferred until he could communicate with the authorities in person. If these statements be correct, England has as much cause for war as the United States, and her history shows that she has never been slow to assert her rights and maintain them. Yet we have heard none of the rumors of war from Great Britain that have been so industriously spread about in this country. The only step taken by the British Government so far has been to protest against further executions of British subjects, and to instruct the representatives of the Government in Cuba to investigate the Virginius affair thoroughly. It would have been well if our own Government had proceeded with like deliberation. There would not, in that case, have been the warlike feeling which now exists both in Spain and this country, and the United States Minister at Madrid would not have been threatened with violence. The British Government is evidently desirous of satisfying itself that it has a *casus belli* before it makes any hostile manifestations. The attitude of the people of England in this affair has been much more dignified and consistent than our own; and we cannot now reasonably talk of interference on the ground of humanity without first consulting Great Britain.

WAR VS. ARBITRATION.

The Board of Trade of Cincinnati, by formal resolution, has suggested that, before resorting to war with Spain concerning the capture of the Virginius and the execution of her passengers and crew, we should appeal to the remedy of arbitration. The suggestion is a timely one. The United States have established the principle of international arbitration as a means of averting war—or at least have recommended it as preferable to war. Great Britain and the United States furnished the example to all other nations of the wisdom, efficiency, and humanity, not to say economy, of a peaceful adjustment of angry disputes and national wrongs by the decision of an impartial tribunal. The precedent of the Geneva Arbitration has won the approval and applause of the civilized world, and has furnished mankind a method by which war, with all its attendant evils and calamities, may be averted. It has been but a few weeks since the compensation decreed by the Court of Arbitration to be paid by Great Britain has been received into the National Treasury, and, strangely enough, it is vehemently proposed that the first use to which this money shall be applied shall be in a war with Spain, even before that Government has had time to collect the reports of her own officers. What a contrast! For seven years we presented ourselves before the nations of the world as a people grossly and meanly outraged, who, while able to take vengeance and punish the aggressor by war, preferred to endure the injury rather than sacrifice one human life, until every peaceful mode of settlement was exhausted. Our patience was amply rewarded. Great Britain was compelled, by the opinion of the world, to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, and our peaceful victory has been justly claimed as far eclipsing any that was ever accomplished by arms.

How stands the case with Spain? She, too, is struggling with a civil war. The Republic has occasion for all its strength to maintain itself from day to day. The subordinate authorities of a port in the remote Island of Cuba and the commander of an armed vessel have seized upon the high seas an American vessel (as is claimed), and put to death half her passengers and crew. They did this claiming that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in war against Spain. Leaving out of view the savage character of the butchery, which is unchanged in either case, the whole question of the validity of the capture depends on the facts of the case yet to be ascertained. If she was an American vessel, was she violating any law, so as to make her capture legal? The Government of Spain, upon hearing of the capture, promptly forbade the execution of the passengers. The order was not received until the men had been dead some hours. The Government of Spain demands time to collect the reports of her own officers as to the whole case. We are preparing for war. Without an army and without a navy, we are shouting for war and vengeance against Spain, when, eight years ago, with a veteran army and an immense navy, we disbanded both, and asked Great Britain to arbitrate questions involving wrongs even greater than those committed at Santiago de Cuba.

Is it not our first duty to ourselves and to Spain to ascertain whether we have any legal ground of complaint against Spain? If it should appear that we have, and that Spain will not comply with our demands, is it not our next duty, in obedience to the policy of which we have so much boasted, to demand that our complaint and the measure of redress shall be submitted to the arbitration of impartial umpires? Can we afford to do less in the case of Spain than we required from Great Britain? Shall we expose ourselves to the accusation of being a bully to the weak and a suppliant to the strong? Was our policy of international arbitration declared by fear, and is it to be abandoned when our adversary is a second or third rate power? The American people cannot afford to place themselves in such a position before the world; and yet that will be our position if we harshly rush into war against Spain, without affording her the same means of making redress and compensation that we accorded to Great Britain.

THE SENTENCE OF TWEED.

The swift and inexorable operations of justice have made it possible to speak to-day of Tweed as a convict, and, whatever sympathy might under ordinary circumstances be felt for an old man, condemned to spend his few remaining years in a felon's cell, is lost in the fact that Tweed has not only been a giant malefactor, but has flaunted his guilt in the eyes of honest people with most brazen insolence, and defied the law to punish him. In the words of the Court which passed the sentence: "Through the whole of this trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that what was your serenity was only your audacity,—your confidence in the omnipotence of corruption rather than reliance upon your innocence." The fact, therefore, that Tweed has been fined $12,750 and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the County Jail, which means on Blackwell's Island, will be received with the heartiest satisfaction by all honest people, and they will breathe more freely now that it is definitely settled that official avarice, rapacity, and plunder can be punished. Mr. Tweed is already an old man, being in his 66th year. With the opportunities he has had, and his executive and business qualifications, he might to-day have enjoyed the honor and respect not only of New York City, but of the whole country. He has reached an age when most men prepare to retire from the active work of life and to enjoy the fruits of their labors, surrounded by troops of friends, and happy in the enjoyment of an honorable dignity and the lawful accumulations of their years of toil. Mr. Tweed, however, must now exchange the wealth he has dishonestly acquired, and the luxuries with which he has surrounded himself, for the seclusion of a convict's cell and the association of other criminals, and spend the remainder of his days with his own wretched thoughts for company, as he contrasts his surroundings with what they were, and remembers the disgrace he has brought upon all who bear his name.

There is one feature in the trial of Tweed which will impress every reader, and that is the utterly crushing effect which the verdict and sentence had upon him. This effect, however, is not surprising, when one recalls the behavior of the man from the time that the charges were first brought against him, even to the rendering of the verdict. That verdict was undoubtedly an overwhelming surprise to him. He believed himself to be so strong in money, influence, and friends, that he could defy the law, and he manifested this belief in his action. With ample opportunities to leave New York, as others of the Ring thieves did, he remained there, displayed himself in public more than ever, and openly jeered at the accusations against him. In public and in private, on the streets and in all his places of resort, he boasted his immunity from punishment, and he went into court, never doubting for an instant that he would be acquitted. But neither his money nor his influence, neither his bravado nor his threats were of any avail. When the verdict came, therefore, it stunned him as if he had been struck on the head with an ax, and, when the sentence followed it, the cool braggart broke down and was led away to the Tombs, whining and sniveling like any convicted sneak-thief. He at last found himself where he could not beg or bribe; where his noisy braggadocio was as idle as the wind; and where he had no opportunity to threaten or command. Outraged justice at last had this prince of plunderers in her clutches, and the man who had stolen $1,000,000, and boasted of it and defied the law, was as powerless as a reed in a storm.

The cell-doors which closed upon Mr. Tweed yesterday shut him out from the public view, and there is no reason to suppose that we shall hear any more of him. He is where he can do no more harm. Even if he should live to finish out his term, which is exceedingly doubtful, he will have reached an age at which it will be hardly worth his while to come out again. But he leaves behind him a story with a moral. His fate is a solemn warning to other corrupt politicians and public thieves, that, sooner or later, justice avenges herself.

THE MARY HILL CASE.

We have spared the readers of THE TRIBUNE the disgusting details of the evidence before the Coroner's inquest upon the remains of Mrs. Mary Hill, whose death was occasioned by an abortion. The result of the investigation is that Dr. Earll has been held for trial on the charge of procuring the abortion, and Mr. Hill, the husband of the murdered woman, as an accessory before the fact. The action of the Coroner's jury, whatever may be the result of the trial, is in every way commendable. Every such verdict is calculated to check the recklessness with which these human butcheries are practiced. In the present case, there is no doubt that an abortion was committed, and that it led to the death of the victim. The evidence before the Coroner implicated the two men held for trial sufficiently to warrant their commitment. If proved to be guilty, their conviction and punishment will serve to deter others from committing the same crime. If not convicted, the case as it now stands will teach brutish husbands and medical quacks an important lesson. The dead Mrs. Hill seems to have been bullied into the abortion (whether she performed the operation herself or submitted to it at the hands of a professional butcher) by a husband, who declared that "he would not support three children," there being already two in the house, and who, according to the evidence, insisted that his wife should take "medicine," and told her to buy a sharp instrument to procure the abortion. This seems to make him an accessory before the fact in the eyes of the law, and the chief criminal in the eyes of humanity, no matter how or by whom the abortion was committed. The evidence goes to show that it was not a terror of child-bearing that induced Mrs. Hill to consent to an abortion, but simply a deference to her husband's low selfishness. There is no punishment commensurate with the crime of a man who thus deliberately jeopardizes the life of a loving and obedient wife to his own brutal instincts and declared parsimony, and it is in the interest of common humanity that he should receive the full measure of punishment which the law provides. It has long been known that the crime of abortion is regarded too lightly in domestic circles, and that it is not among the outcasts nor the quacks alone that the practice is common. A very small proportion of the exposures come from the domestic circle, but this is because there is less likelihood of investigation in such cases. But the death of Mrs. Hill shows that there is no guarantee of immunity from exposure because the crime is committed in the marriage state. Society sadly needs the warning that this case affords, and it is to be hoped that the crime can be made so perilous that selfish husbands, giddy wives, and unscrupulous physicians will be deterred to a greater extent than at present from meeting the possible consequences of the crime of abortion.

STATE TAXES.

The Springfield *Journal* thinks that some analogy may be drawn between the case of John M. Bryant *vs.* the People, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and that of the inhabitants of the City of Chicago *vs.* the State Board of Equalization. In the case of Bryant *vs.* the People, the Court was asked to grant an injunction restraining the sale of certain lands in this county for non-payment of local taxes. The injunction was refused on the ground that the amount of the taxes had not been deposited with the County Collector as required by the act of March 28, 1873. This act requires that in cases of appeals from taxes levied by any "incorporated city, town, or village," the taxes shall be paid before the appeal is allowed. The tax being paid, the party taking the appeal can then sue to recover the amount. The act is a proper one, since it gives to the city, town, or village the use of the money while the appeal is pending, and cuts off that large amount of tax-fighting which is grounded upon nothing better than the desire to gain time. It does not disturb the rights of any person, or deny him the remedy which is his due in every case where his property has been unfairly assessed.

There is no analogy to be drawn between this case and that of an unjust levy of State taxes. In the first place, there is no law requiring payment before an appeal is taken. In the next place, no such law can be passed as regards State taxes, since the State cannot be sued. The tax once paid, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, it cannot be recovered. The Constitution of 1870 made a radical change in this regard, by providing that "the State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity." To pass a law requiring the payment of State taxes before an appeal should be allowed would be equivalent to conferring the powers of absolute monarchy upon the State Auditor. The powers of a government reside in the power to tax, and nowhere else. The power to tax without restraint of any kind is the distinguishing mark of despotism. The people will not be likely to confer it upon one of their subordinate officers this winter—or at any future time.

It may not be inappropriate to call the attention, just at this time, of the members of the General Assembly to the decision of the Supreme Court of California, to the effect that a tax on mortgages, where the land mortgaged is also taxed, is double taxation, and is unconstitutional. The decision of the Court is summed up in the closing paragraph of the opinion, which reads as follows:

> I conclude, therefore, that a tax on loans made in the usual course of business is paid by the borrower, and, if the debt be secured by mortgage, he also pays the tax on the mortgaged property. He is twice taxed,—once on the property, and once on the debt which the property represents,—and yet no new value has been created by the transaction. He is no richer, and has no more property than he had before; and if the money which he received from the lender remained in his hands, it is also taxed. If the money has passed into the possession of another tax-payer, it is taxed in his hands, so that the property and the money are each separately taxed; and if the mere promise or obligation of the borrower to repay the money is also taxed, and the tax is paid by him, as it must be, it is clear that he has been twice taxed on the same value or subject-matter. This is a violation of that clause of the Constitution which requires that taxation shall be equal and uniform, and that property shall be taxed in proportion to its value. When the mortgaged property has once paid its tax, it has discharged its full obligation to the State, and the owner of it cannot, and in justice ought not, to be subjected to another tax, merely because he has borrowed a sum of money for which the property is pledged as a security.

The value of water, which is used principally for bathing, washing clothes, sailing boats, and to some extent for drinking purposes in this part of the country, and which is as free as the air, is not properly appreciated among us. In Colorado, it has a staple value. The Greeley (Col.) *Tribune*, in answer to several colonization projects, says immigrants must not expect that they can at once become possessed of large and valuable farms. They can secure a vast acreage at comparatively small cost, but cultivation is necessarily confined to a few acres where water-rights are owned in common, as with colonies. There are memberships in the Greeley Colony which can be bought, but no water-rights. Water to cover eighty acres during the whole season is said to be worth as much as $500. The sum of $180 has been paid for a share in water-rights, this share furnishing not more than enough to water twenty acres. It is the opinion of the *Tribune* that a Colorado farm of forty acres will sell for $5,000 in ten years, if sure of water. In that section of the country, water is more valuable than land.

The General Council of the Internationals has just promulgated its platform in an official manner. The platform demands that the Government shall supervise land on a basis of strict equality; that the currency of the nation shall be issued by the Government alone and bear no interest; that there shall be complete social and political equality; that all officers shall be elected directly by the people; that the Government shall have charge of all public works and administer them at cost price; and that the Government shall also conduct all branches of useful industry, and thus furnish employment for all. The platform is in some respects excellent, but there is one insuperable objection which stands in its way. The only time at which such a platform could be made practical has been indicated in the Scriptures as the Millennium. When the Internationals, therefore, happen to see lambs and lions lying down together, and the Cuban Volunteers, for instance, beating their swords into plow-shares, it will be a good time for them to introduce their platform with some hopes of its general adoption.

The vanity and mania for personal decoration exhibited by Adele Spitzeder, who opened her banking establishment in Munich to deposits from the Bavarian peasants at 40 per cent, and who shortly after collapsed, are likely to prove a source of relief to her numerous creditors. Since she has been condemned to penal servitude, her stock of jewelry has been catalogued and placed under the hammer by the Government. The fair swindler required for her personal adornment only seven watches, fifty-two rings, fourteen brooches, eight medallions, two bracelets, four chains, three crosses, and a large and choice collection of gold studs, bodkins, watch-pendants, and other trinkets, all of which will now go to the relief of her victims, thus showing that even female vanity may now and then subserve a useful purpose.

William Baxter, the author of the Indiana Temperance bill, is a man whose example should be universally commended. The friends of temperance in Indianapolis having recently tendered him a complimentary banquet, in honor of his services in the cause of temperance, he has made a very vigorous protest against it, owing to the stringency of the times and the necessity of making some provision for the poor this winter. The man who will thus refuse the opportunity of glorifying himself and being glorified, and sitting down to a good supper in the operation, without any expense to himself, is a *rara avis* in these times, and the fact also shows that temperance is not his only good quality.

The Billiard Tournament is now over, and connoisseurs and admirers of the game will have to hunt up some other mode of amusing themselves, and the general public will no longer be compelled to distract its head with the technical descriptions of the manner in which the knights of the green cloth have pushed balls about for the last week or two. The most distressing feature of the tournament is that none of the five prizes go to Chicago players. This seems to settle the fact pretty conclusively that, although Chicago can do everything else, she can't play billiards.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The vote for candidates on the two tickets in Wisconsin, Nov. 4, is counted up as follows:

Republican.		*Opposition.*	
Gov.—Washburn	66,224	Taylor	81,635
Lt.-Gov.—Baker	67,208	Parker	80,212
Sec.—Young	67,110	Doyle	80,539
Treas.—Johnson	66,474	Kuehn	80,849
Atty.G.—Frisby	67,921	Sloan	79,594
Supt.—Graham	67,137	Searing	80,147
Com.—Lindman	66,554	Argard	80,600

The whole vote for Governor (including 33 scattering) is 147,892, against 147,211 in the last preceding election of Governor, and Gov. Washburn loses 12,077 on the vote he received two years ago.

—A comparison of votes in Iowa and Wisconsin:

		Wisconsin.	*Iowa.*
1871.	Governor	147,211	177,098
1872.	President	191,474	209,782
1873.	Governor	147,892	188,375

—The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* is a Republican paper, but has lost reverence for party, and speaks about men and measures with commendable freedom. An objection has been urged by a Republican paper to the appointment of the Hon. N. S. Murphy to the vacant office of United States District Judge of Wisconsin, on the ground that it would be indelicate to appoint the law-partner of Senator Carpenter. The *Commonwealth* suggests that, if there be any force in this objection, it must apply also to the proposed appointment of Col. Howe, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, who is the nephew of the other Senator from Wisconsin. If there be any indelicacy in either case, it is not likely to prevent the appointment.

—The Albany *Argus* of Friday gives the full vote of New York, on State tickets, as follows:

				Maj.
Willers	340,638	Thayer	330,435	10,203
Hopkins	339,010	*Nichols*	333,626	5,384
Raines	341,605	Fort	329,784	11,821
Sweet	340,397	Taylor	326,763	13,634
Pratt	340,491	Silliman	331,707	8,784
Jackson	341,529	Mead	330,645	10,884
Platt	337,724	*Millspaugh*	333,859	3,865

The eclectic ticket voted by the Liberals is elected throughout, and is composed of two Republicans (in Roman), and five Democrats (in *italic*); and 9,000 Liberal votes appear to have wielded the balance of power. The official count will vary the footings somewhat, but without changing the result; and we may then know how many votes the straight Prohibition ticket got.

—The Nashua (Iowa) *Post*, Andy Felt's newspaper, holds this language "About That Salary-Steal Resolution:"

> Now the election is over, what next? One or two of the leading Republican journals come to the front and say the resolution denouncing the men who voted for the steal was all right, but they claim that the resolution denouncing the men who took the steal after it was voted, was all wrong. . . . It looks as if certain journals regarded that resolution simply as a good-enough Morgan until after the election; but the people do not take that view of it, and the people are not in a mood to make mistakes about these things just now. Let some of those journals try to return some of their pet salary-steal Congressmen next year, and see how they come out.

—The warning is that the Republican Congress to meet the first Monday in December next, must make haste to undo the mischief done by its predecessor in the salary-grab and must lay down a platform of such *acts* of honesty, retrenchment, and reform as may be known and read of all men.—*Shelbyville (Ill.) Union.*

—Congress may as well learn first as last that the recent political earthquake means, if it means anything, that the National Banks must not control the financial policy of the nation. The people of the West demand cheaper money and more of it, and are not so blind but they can see that if this question is left to the managers of National Banks to settle, it will be settled in the interest of the banks and not in that of the people.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—The Republican press of the country insists on stigmatizing every form of opposition as Democratic. We have but to say for ourselves that we never were a Democrat, and demur to the charge. We stand to-day high above either of the old rotten parties. We have despaired of ever securing at their hands that which the people want and must have—honesty, economy, and efficiency in all official stations. New men, unlearned in the tricks of the politician, men who will execute the will of the people, must be brought forward from among themselves; and, if such a course be Democratic, then we cheerfully submit to the appellation.—*Iroquois County (Ill.) Times.*

—The Grangers are now in a position to dictate their own terms; but the moment they identify themselves with either the Democratic or Republican parties, their opportunity is lost. They can only accomplish the objects at which they aim as a separate organization—a separate *political* organization, for that is precisely what they are.—*Brown County (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Those speculators who have a vivid remembrance of sundry fat jobs which they got from Uncle Sam during the war of the rebellion, would gladly egg the Government on to war, at a sacrifice of twenty, forty, or one hundred thousand lives, and the accumulation of an enormous debt, so that they might again, vulture-like, pick and fleece it in its extremity.—*Bureau County (Ill.) Tribune.*

—We have surely had enough of house-burning and throat-cutting to last this generation. It is the shame of our boasted Christian civilization that we are always ready to "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" upon the most insufficient grounds. Fillibusters are not the kind of people one would like to be shot for. They are adventurers with, possibly, a kindly feeling for the oppressed Cubans, but much more probably a keen eye to plunder. Why should we sacrifice some thousands of precious lives and millions of money for them?—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

—The war fever is dying out. It was a figment of the "dead-beat" statesmen. The purpose from the first was "swag." The chaps who hadn't a chance to enjoy any of the emoluments of the Congress steal, yearned for a raid into a territory teeming with riches. It would have been a beautiful and instructive sight in this evening of the age of civilization to have seen the piebald army of invasion looting the Governor's palace and pillaging the rich religious orders of the Cubans. Imagine the pious pilgrimage! The dead-beats of New York, the plug-uglies of Baltimore and Washington, and the rough scuff of creation generally would make a picturesque, if not impressive crusade, to avenge "national insult." This whole business is a signal illustration of the power a few tricksters may gain over even the thinking part of the community.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—If the New York *Times* imagines that the rest of the country is as foolish as it represents New York City on the Cuba question, it has something to learn. The fact is that outside of the bar-rooms, nobody out West is excited. Indeed, we may say that the honest yeomanry of the country hardly know yet what the fury of head-lines mean. The "foaming at the mouth business" is confined to a few speculative editors.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

—The most righteous and important verdict ever given by an American jury was rendered yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer [in the Tweed case.] Never has the jury system been exposed to so severe a test, and the triumphant issue of the experiment is one which, will serve for years to come as a powerful argument in favor of its retention. . . . . Contrasting the New York of to-day with that of four years ago, we may rightfully congratulate ourselves upon the change. Even the politicians are learning that character counts for something, and that dishonesty is in the long run fatal to any organization that shelters or condones it.—*New York Tribune.*

—To Tweed and to the men who worked with him the plunder of a municipal corporation did not seem like the robbery of an individual. They committed the one offense without scruple, but we have no reason to suppose that they could have been induced to commit the other. They were beyond the reach of the penalties of that educated social opinion by which the two offenses are seen to be the same. The penalties of courts of justice even would have had no terrors for them if those penalties had stopped at amercements. What was needed to break in upon their apathy was precisely what has happened. The defective imagination which failed to see that peculating from a city was the same crime as picking a pocket needed to be supplied with an unmistakable infliction for their crimes of a punishment which was associated in their minds with the crimes which even they considered infamous. In this view of Tweed's case the part of his punishment which cannot be spared is the part for which alone he will receive sympathy. It is indispensable that he should be punished ignominiously. The sight or the thought of William M. Tweed in a convict's dress will do more to enlighten the men who most need the enlightenment upon the essential nature of political corruption than all the speeches that could be made and all the newspaper articles that could be written from now till doomsday.—*New York World.*

—Nothing could have been more necessary, and nothing could be more opportune, than the conviction of Tweed. In the first place, it proves that trial by jury has not yet become a ridiculous farce in this city. We have seen so many strange trials that public confidence in the jury system has been considerably shaken. We now see that when we get a fair jury and an honest Judge, it works well enough. In the next place, Tweed's conviction proves that cheating, swindling, and lying are not the qualities which lead to permanent success in this life, and that is a lesson (elementary as it may seem) by no means unnecessary in the present age. We see public men and newspapers every day deliberately preaching and acting upon the theory that the public is only a thing to be robbed, and hoodwinked—that honesty in politics does not pay, and that the duty of every official is to feather his own nest. Well—Tweed feathered his nest, and the poorest man in the City of New York would not desire to change his lodging for it.—*New York Times.*

—The verdict of yesterday is a blow that in the case of Tweed, and in all others like him, shatters the picture of deified dishonesty which the hot hands of deluded youth were busy painting three short years ago. So high had he enthroned himself in the affections of the hungerers after sudden wealth that his statue in imperial bronze at one time seemed about to dispute the open spaces of the city with Washington himself. Thousands of dollars were subscribed by his henchmen and admirers, and it seems like a horrid dream now that a glimmer of distrust in Tweed himself alone saved the city from the bitter irony of seeing his bronze effigy in a public square. With what shame should we explain to-day to the hard-handed emigrant from Europe that the original was "serving his time" with other robbers in the Penitentiary in a striped suit instead of a Roman toga, that this was the sort of man America loved to honor, if Tweed had been a vain fool as well as a rogue!—*New York Herald.*

—Popular enthusiasm is generally more noble than wise. An incident connected with the recent meeting in Steinway Hall does not reflect credit on its well-meaning but impetuous managers. They sent to Charles Sumner for a letter to be written by him and read to the meeting. He wrote one; he wrote it with care; he wrote it out of the fullness of knowledge; he wrote it in temperate thoughtfulness; but it was considered to be too conservative for the angry temper of the excited hour, and was suppressed. This suppression was unmanly. The letter should have been read. The man who wrote it is the one man who, above all others in America, is the best versed in our foreign relations. He was entitled to be heard, even though other men had kept silent. And we hope, now that Congress is near its assembling, that he will be listened to with careful heed, by his peers in that body, and by the people. To this end we cordially second the *Tribune's* suggestion that Mr. Sumner be immediately restored to his old place at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Cuban question is a question requiring all the resources of statesmanship, and no statesman in America is so likely to handle it with justice to all parties, and to put it into its proper frame-work of international law as the man to whom the Steinway Hall meeting denied the right of free speech. We would be willing to see the whole Cuban question remitted to Charles Sumner and Emelio Castelar, feeling sure that by these two statesmen it would be settled promptly, and settled right.—*Golden Age.*

LAMON'S LIFE OF LINCOLN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I ought, perhaps, before this time to have noticed your allusions to myself in connection with Lamon's Life of Lincoln. Private business and a natural reluctance to address the public on this subject before I was quite ready, prevented it. I may have much to say in the future, but at present confine myself to the following:

First—You have frequently, as I am informed, alleged that I was one of the authors of Col. Lamon's "Life of Lincoln." *I am not one of the authors.* You have once, twice, or oftener, as I am informed, affirmed that the attentive reader might detect in its pages the work of three distinct hands. You never detected any work of mine in the book, except quotations from previous writings, which the author made at his own discretion, and for which he uniformly gave me the proper credit. I am responsible for nothing in the book which is not expressly coupled with my name as authority.

Second—I saw six or seven of the earliest chapters of the book before they were printed. I believed them, and, from my knowledge of the facts, they contained, when submitted to me by Col. Lamon, a very perfect narrative of Mr. Lincoln's early life, as far as they went, and I said so. How much has been stricken out of those chapters, I do not know. But this was all I was asked or expected to say. Upon matters of propriety and taste I was not consulted, and gave no opinion. I never saw the balance of the book, or any part of it, until it was published; and *I wrote no word or line of the book.* Of the 10th chapter I am as innocent as any man, except that a part of the materials for it was found among the papers furnished by me to Col. Lamon. The sketch there given of Mr. Lincoln's religious views is true to the letter, except a mistake on page 495, which was corrected by Mr. Abbott soon after the publication of my letter to him, dated Feb. 18, 1870. Lamon's book, at page 336, corrects the mistake. The facts of Mr. Lincoln's religious views I cannot help; he made them, and I cannot unmake them. I could not substitute a lie for the facts, merely because the facts might not be agreeable to some people. The facts that Mr. Lincoln was not an Evangelical Christian are abundantly proven, but I did not create the proofs. I only gathered and authenticated them for the future historian. I am in no way responsible for their use by the author of this book. He did what he liked, and I saw his work only when it was open to you and the rest of mankind. Yet Dr. Holland and the Rev. Mr. Reed have opened in full cry upon me as the chief offender; and I may yet find it necessary to show them that the truth is immortal, and that a falsehood like the one to which they so pertinaciously cling, can live only by sufferance. But not now; it will be time enough when they have mustered courage to answer "C. F. B.'s" masterly reply to their several articles in *Scribner's Monthly.*

Third—I give at present no opinion about Col. Lamon's book. You say, as I am informed, that the author was interfered with in the publication of the book,—that he was with difficulty persuaded to suppress about fifty pages of the original work, and I fear you are thus far correct in your information. To the extent stated in this letter I co-operated with Col. Lamon, and no farther, in the preparation of his book for the press. *I never wrote a chapter, a page, a paragraph, a sentence, or a word* for the book, except as stated before, namely, where I am quoted as authority. Your friend,

W. H. HERNDON.

THE PULPIT.

An Anti-War Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Daniels.

Poverty, Panics, and War, All Result from the Same Cause.

The Rev. S. W. Cogshall on Early Methodism in Chicago.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Revival of 1839.

The Rev. Charles E. Cheney on "The Family of Christ."

Discourse on "Consecration," by a Baptist Revivalist.

The "Philosophical Religious Exercises" at the Globe Theatre.

An Extraordinary Discourse by Prof. Taylor.

AN ANTI-WAR SERMON.

Discourse Delivered Yesterday Morning in the Park Avenue M. E. Church, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Daniels.

Rev. W. H. Daniels, pastor of the Park Avenue M. E. Church, preached an anti-war sermon to his congregation yesterday forenoon. Taking for his text Acts, xx., 35—"Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive'"—he said:

In preaching an anti-war sermon as announced, I have chosen this most peaceable of texts. These words of the Savior reveal one of the great secrets of Heaven. It seems as if He were giving a bit of His personal experience, and explaining how it was that He, who had been used to so much better things, could enjoy himself so well among the sinners of this wicked world. For, though He was "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief," there was a great blessedness in His heart, because out of those sorrows was to come the joy of the whole earth, and, as I think of Him going about Judea and Galilee, scattering benedictions, and bearing the world's burdens, it seems to me he must have been a great deal happier than if He had staid up in Heaven, among the angels, leaving us poor wretches to take care of ourselves.

The Scripture speaks of "the blessed God, i. e., the happy God, and this text tells the secret of his happiness, viz.: making good and useful and beautiful things, and then giving them away. The Son of God finds his pleasure in being wounded for our transgressions, and dying, "the just for the unjust," that he might bring us to God; and, no doubt, the Holy Spirit finds his comfort in being "the Comforter," and lays up store of joy for himself by pouring himself out upon mankind.

The case seems to be the same with the angels. There is joy among them over one sinner that repenteth, whereby we conclude that they are somewhat familiar with our dangerous condition, and are busily at work ministering to us, and trying to bring us to repentance. The opposite notion, however, seems to prevail among mankind. To those who have not learned this heavenly secret it appears more blessed to receive, while to give varies, in their estimation, all the way from an annoyance to a positive torture, according as the ungodly selfishness is less or more developed.

In nature, giving and receiving go together by necessity. A spring is always pouring out the water that comes up into it, else it would be a stagnant pool; the ground responds with blossoms and fruits to the sunshine and rain; the robins that steal your cherries pay you back in songs; and if there is anywhere a plant or creature that lives only to itself it is sure to be some vile and poisonous weed or some loathsome beast or reptile, the very sight of which is repulsive. In the animals, however, the giving is all by instinct, like the watchful service of the mastiff, or compulsory, like the labor of a horse; all their voluntary motions are for themselves. It is fair then to conclude that whatever in human nature is merely receptive is animal in its nature, as also that whatever is benevolent is divine.

A baby is almost wholly receptive, simply a bunch of wants, continually reaching out its hands and lifting up its voice in quest of something for itself. A big boy, left to run wild, pounds the little boy and steals his marbles just as the big dog bites the little one and steals his bone.

An Emperor like the Cæsars or the Bonapartes is simply a big dog biting the little ones, and stealing their bones, except when he turns his teeth to biting God's children and stealing their bread. It makes no difference whether the dog be a Bourbon bloodhound or a Napoleonic cur, or a mongrel of the Erie, or Northern Pacific, or Gold Board, breed, his nature and his havoc are very much the same.

Take this astounding fact and see if there be not yet great occasion for preaching from this text. The foremost Christian nation of the old world, whose wealth is so vast that many of its citizens and nobility spend upon themselves and their families incomes ranging from a hundred thousand to a million of dollars a year—that nation contains so many paupers that one-half of its vast revenues are consumed in giving them a miserable support.

But let us look at home. There has risen up among us within the past twenty years a class of unscrupulous men who have systematically sought for power over society by scraping together for themselves the abundant wealth of this country, which, if allowed to take its natural course along the channels of trade and industry, would banish homelessness, and hunger, from this continent forever. And now the greedy strife of these men,—not honest business enterprise,—has given a painful shock to the prosperity of our people, and thousands of men are wondering how they are to find food and shelter for their families during the winter which has thus early come down upon us. If they only fought among themselves we might leave them to bite and devour one another, nor care for the howls of those whose teeth were not so sharp, or whose jaws were not so strong, but it is really too bad that the "children's bread" should be taken and given to such dogs as these! Now and then there is a good prince or a pious millionaire, but they have cause to be ashamed of their order and their traditions; for the doctrine of "the divine right of Kings," which is merely the right of the strongest, as well as the doctrine that "capital should govern labor," which is merely the right of the richest, are both contrary to the doctrine of the text: they tell us it is more blessed to be ministered to and to receive; Christ tells us it is more blessed to minister and to give.

It is not for want of sad examples of the fatal effects of reversing this precept that the world continues to do it. Take this one from a late Chicago paper.

One of the members of our police-force about a year ago is said to have made a hundred thousand dollars in real estate. Last week, he was found dead from the effects of fast living. He had evidently tried to receive that fortune all into himself, and miserably perished in the effort.

A man whom I once knew as a happy, free-hearted member of the Methodist Church, lately inherited a large sum of money. The other day, I met him in this city, and he stopped me to tell me his good fortune. Of course I gave him due congratulation, though he seemed a sadly different man; and, mindful then of a certain favorite benevolence of his and mine, I said, Now is just your time to make a subscription to the support of our old, worn-out preachers, and the widows and orphans of our dead ministers which our Conference has under its care. With a scowl and a shrug he curtly answered, "I am not so fast for that sort of thing as I used to be," and hastened to get away, as if the thought of giving burned him. Poor rich man! May the good Lord save him from that dangerous money before he ruins himself with it! The marks of dissipation are on him already.

Out of the neglect of this gracious doctrine also come all the discords among nations. Hear the Apostle James on this point. He says: "From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts which war in your members? Ye lust and have not: ye kill and desire to have: ye fight and war, yet ye have not because ye ask not: ye ask and receive not because ye ask amiss that ye may consume it upon your lusts."

There is no greater curse to a Government than an over-much desire "to have." As for giving, it is only in recent times and in the most Christian nations that such a thing has been thought of; and even now it is generally a gift from one strong, rich power to another like it. A weak country, especially if it is also uncultivated and out of the great lines of diplomacy, has no chance of presents, nay, it must struggle mightily for its life.

Certain people in the United States have long looked with covetous eyes upon the beautiful island of Cuba. Of late the disorders there have offered rare attractions to filibustering patriots. Presently, some self-commissioned "General" gathers about him a mob of "rude fellows of the baser sort," buys a steamship and loads it with warlike stores, puts his unauthorized soldiers on board registered as passengers—the kind of "passengers" may be guessed from the guard placed over them to shoot those who try to desert—and sails away with an American Consul's warrant in his pocket and the stars and stripes at his peak, to do a little intervention on his own hook and thereby mend his wasted fortune.

War at its best is organized murder, but this expedition was a plan for murder at random, for killing without cause. Now whatever be the technicalities in the case, the sailing of such a ship for such a purpose is a crime which no register can justify and no flag rightfully protect. The ocean might blush to bear up such a craft, and once afloat all shores should forever deny it a place to land.

As events transpired, some of these Generals and soldiers instead of shooting were shot: they took the musket and they perished by the musket, and that is not far from the Scripture which says, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Their expedition was of the sort, and, no doubt, with full intent to involve this nation in war with a country whose chief rulers are actually our warm admirers and faithful friends. They have perished—so perish all men who seek to embroil this nation in war!

I have been amazed at the course of some of our leading journals under the pressure of this excitement: their columns bristle with staring head lines and belligerent adjectives, while along with loud curse on the Spaniards for their insult to our flag, there are type-marks of lust for that beautiful Queen of the Antilles. Others coolly tell us that a foreign war would raise a convenient dust in which certain political iniquities might be hidden, and still another raises his voice for bloody war because it would stimulate business and raise the price of corn and hogs!

Beyond all doubt, a great offense has been committed against the laws of nations, and among the wretched men who were shot with such inhuman haste there may have been some innocent ones; but the great and leading fact is that some scores of adventurers who had prostituted our flag to their piratical schemes, have speedily paid for their intended crimes with their lives; and is that a good reason why war should be declared and some thousands of decent men should be shot on land and sea? Must such a sacrifice be made to suit the temper of Cuban sympathisers and a mass of ruffians not yet shot or hanged, who swing their hats at public meetings and cry for vengeance, with an under thought of war's adventures, political capital, or annexation of Spanish territory?

But there are some of our statesmen and editors whose brave and steady words I hail with joy; men who point out the horrors and crimes of war, and who might tell us,—for they know it very well,—that over such a conflict as that into which our Government may drift, none will so much rejoice as those who were our latest enemies in battle, unless it be the devil and his angels who always delight in strife and blood. If any good people feel such an interest in Cuban Volunteers on the one hand or Cuban Republicans on the other, let them set about raising money, perhaps the hundredth part of the cost of a cruise of an iron-clad, and with it organize a Christian Commission for one army and a Sanitary Commission for the other, and leave to Christian arbitration the settlement of warlike claims.

Arbitration was good enough for us all as between two great powers which could not afford to go to war lest they should utterly destroy each other; how happens it that nothing but fighting will suit now that the other power is weak and we could doubtless make our fighting expenses in West Indian real estate?

What insane folly is this which prates of armies and navies, of spoils and conquests, because a ship whose smell was odious in all the winds of the Atlantic Ocean has been irregularly captured, and the men who went out to murder in our name have been executed in their own names? Doubtless it is technically a casus belli, but there is one cause for war there are ten chances of speculation, and if we fight at all, it ought to be under a flag of green paper with eagle coins emblazoned on it, rather than under the stars and stripes, with its memories of honorable battle.

If an honest ship, with an honest cargo, sailed by an honest Captain and manned with a score of brave and jolly tars, had been captured in the highway of commerce, then there would be good cause for our wrath, we might hoist our bunting and bring out our belligerent adjectives and our staring head-lines with some show of manly patriotism. But no such thing has been done; nor ever will be, for whoever should attempt it would be outlawed by all nations, and all the navies of the world would stand committed to sweep that pirate from the sea.

I have no words with which to speak the sense of danger I feel lest this nation should be cheated by some trick, or driven by some clamor, into a war whose thin pretense of defending naval rights would not furnish rags enough to hide its naked heathenism. Must we rush out by thousands to battle every time a roving freebooter raises a skirmish? Must we backslide down all the toilsome height we have been climbing and begin again to settle our quarrels on an animal basis? When an Editor, or a Congressman, or a Governor, or a Cabinet officer, or the President himself, is set upon by some fiery advocate of war, either to help the cause of republicanism, or to revive speculation, or even to "stimulate business," let him remember the words of this text, and then let him answer, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

There is one substantial good which may come out of this wretched business, and that, I pray, may not be long in coming. God can make the wrath of men to praise Him; why not their death? Let it now be settled once for all,—and let those hundred graves be so many exclamation points to call the world's attention,—that he who goes unsent to battle in our name, goes at his own charges; and if he dies, his blood shall be upon his own head. Thus only can a stop be put to those private acts of war.

In conclusion. Other nations have grown great by conquest, and by conquest have they perished. But our country is, thus far, a grand exception to all history, unless it be in the records of the iniquities of our Indian rings and that infamous little Mexican war; for both of which, good Lord forgive us! A realm more vast than all the conquered provinces of Imperial Rome has been added to us at the cost of a few cents per acre, or by peacefully going in to possess it. In this way our nation may safely widen its boundaries; but for every square foot of land added as spoil in war, God will add unto us the plagues which are written in the Chronicles of Mankind. Jehovah is pledged to see that no robber keeps his booty, and, be he a man or a nation, sooner or later the gains of his crime will be taken from him with interest.

But what about those innocent victims who were cheated or forced into the expedition? I reply, their blood is upon the heads of the leaders who lied to them and the land-sharks who carried them on board after making them helpless with liquor. As for the first, they are dead already; but for the others, let requisition be made of those harpies of the shore whose trade it is to pluck the gulls and petrels of the sea. We need not send so far as to Spain, or even to Cuba, to find hands with blood on them; and if this Government, instead of putting manacles on those hands which wrought the violence and paid the money without which that wretched vessel never could have sailed, shall send out ships of war on errands of vengeance, or even to lie in wait watching for a pretext to strike and spoil, then upon the hands of the President, the Cabinet, and the Congress of the United States some of that blood, and a great deal of other, will be found. See to it, my brethren, lest by taking sides with war and conquest some of it be found on you.

On this holy day, and in this holy place, I call upon you, first as citizens of the Kingdom of God, and secondly as citizens of this good country, to exhaust every possibility within your reach for preventing the spread of this wicked war-fever. In all places of trade or social converse speak against it, and in the House of God and in your own houses pray against it, for it contemplates an impiety which, while the great white throne stands in the Heavens, this nation cannot safely commit.

CHICAGO IN 1839.

The Rev. Selah W. Cogshall's Early Reminiscences of Methodism in Chicago—The Great Revival in the Winter of 1839—Conversion of Mr. Garrett, Etc.

The Rev. Selah W. Cogshall, of the New Bedford Conference, preached in the Clark street Methodist Church to a small audience yesterday morning. The pastor of the Church, in introducing him, remarked that he was the connecting link between the old and the new, and carried about him many recollections which had not yet been in print. He took as his text: "According to this time it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel, What hath God wrought?"—Numbers xxiii: 23—and said he had nothing to say respecting the text except that he used it as a motto—as a starting point, according to modern usage.

He entered the New England Conference under Bishop Roberts, whom he distinctly remembered, in June, 1832. The anti-slavery controversy had commenced by the publication of the *Liberator* by Garrison the preceding year. In the winter of 1835 it reached the Methodists of New England, and at the following session of the Conference, held in Lynn, it was found the Abolitionists had a majority, but the Church at that time was bitterly pro-slavery, North as well as South. Immediately there commenced a violent controversy, of which most of his hearers had not the least idea,—a controversy which finally culminated in the late rebellion. When the work was begun, they gave themselves a hundred years of prayer, of preaching, and of uniting to abolish slavery. They did it in rather less time by God's help and the help of the Southern rebels.

About the time of the Boston Conference of 1838, their Abolitionism subjected them to ecclesiastical, to political, and to commercial proscription. Abolitionism was a crime to be punished by the Judges, and he had been arraigned at the bar of an Annual Conference in the presence of a Bishop, and heard him say, in reference to his crimes of that color, "If you elect him I will not ordain him." And that was done within ten miles of the "Hub."

At the Boston Conference of 1838, himself and some others were arraigned for their Abolitionism by Bishop Heading. Their trials dragged through one, two, three weeks, into the heat of June. The conference lasted seventeen days, and they were weary and demoralized, for the whole body seemed to be stricken with a singular spirit which he had never seen before or since. Eight of them were compelled to locate, and he turned his face westward. A great many other persons were turning this way at that time.

The panic of 1837 had commenced immediately after the inauguration of Martin Van Buren, and it swept over the land like a tornado. It was continued into 1839, and '39 and '40 and '41 up to '42, a period of five years, and the present panic was not to be compared with it, comparatively speaking. His objective point was Chicago. It took a night to go from New York to Albany on the boat as now; from Albany to Utica he traveled 96 miles by rail; beyond the latter point not an inch of rail extended. At Utica he took a canal-boat for Buffalo, and was six days on the canal between these two points, making three miles an hour, and seventy-two miles a day, and the passengers were satisfied, thinking they were doing an exceedingly big thing. At Buffalo he went on board the "New England" steamer, commanded by Capt. Burdick. Including two days of a heavy gale of wind on Lake Erie, when they laid in Grand River, they were ten days on the way, making seventeen from New York. He hoped to make quicker time when he went East to-day [Monday]. The boat entered the Chicago River on a Saturday night, and the next morning they found her moored alongside of a dock on the North Side, in the vicinity of a large hotel called the Lake House—perhaps one of the largest in the Prairie State at that time. He went ashore and ate a breakfast, some of the material of which he distinctly remembered to-day. He made his way to the house of the preacher, which was on the prairie at the foot of Clark street. They did not have to go far in those days before reaching the open country. This preacher had heard of him, which he considered fortunate, and invited him to go to church. Chicago at that time contained but a little more than 3,000 inhabitants. There was a respectable hotel on the North Side,—the Lake House,—and another little two-story hotel upon the west side of Clark street, below the church, where he went once to meet a Methodist preacher on his way to his appointment in Milwaukee. There was a Catholic church, he thought, at the east end of Lake street; the Methodist church stood on the site of the present magnificent block. It was a mere shanty; if put up at auction it would not have brought $500. It had previously been built among the bushes on the North Side, and the congregation, finding that the South Side was to be the city, cut it in two, placed it on board a scow, a half at a time, moved it across the river, hauled it up to this spot, and put it together. It fronted on Clark street, had one aisle, long seats upon either side, and a thing at the further end that was called a pulpit, with something in front which was dignified with the name of altar; on the left a little "orchestra," not exactly like the present one, and they had no organ. Opposite was the Presbyterian Church, a little better looking in appearance, in which the Rev. Mr. Blatchford, a gentleman of culture and an able preacher, officiated. He was the most accomplished preacher in Northern Illinois at the time. Beyond, on what is now Fifth avenue, was a little Baptist church, built of rough boards and batten, the inside of which did not look much better than the outside. Its pastor was the Rev. Mr. Hinton, an Englishman from London, the brother of a very distinguished Baptist preacher. On the other side was a little Episcopalian church, built by the Kinzies. Mrs. Kinzie was the sovereign of that family, and went by the sobriquet of "Bishop Kinzie." It was built according to her taste. The Rector, as he kept himself clear of the rest of the world, never came in contact with the speaker. Such was the ecclesiastical condition of Chicago in 1838.

The Illinois Conference then included the whole of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin. It reached from the waters of the Ohio to the waters of Lake Superior, and from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The Presiding Elder of the Chicago district was John Clark, a layman, who had formerly been a missionary among the Indians, and subsequently went to Texas, and, in the memorable year of 1844, was a delegate to the General Conference held in the city of New York, when the trial of Bishop Andrew took place, and the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church occurred. He had since gone to his rest. The pastor of the Methodist Church was Peter R. Borin, a young Tennesseean, who had not enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, but who was pious, sincere, zealous, devoted—a man of work. Although during the past forty years, as conference examiner, a great many young men had passed under his hand, he never saw a Methodist preacher who possessed such an insatiable thirst for knowledge as Borin. He learned Hebrew in six weeks, requiring no assistance after that time in reading. Soon after the speaker's arrival in Chicago, Brother Borin commenced a series of extra meetings, and through November and December they dragged very heavily. His prayers, his perseverance, and his laboriousness astonished him; he was resolved upon victory. At the watch meeting on New Years' Eve, 1839, the light began to shine; eight or ten came to the altar for prayers. Having a fair start, through January and February and March and April the work went on. The whole of the little city was shaken as the trees of the wood are moved by the mighty wind. There existed at the time what was called a Free-and-Easy Society. It was composed of young men who were fond of a cigar, of liquor, and of cards and billiards, and everything connected with those things. They were in the habit of meeting in the saloons and barrooms nearly every evening to enjoy themselves. The revival first of all got into that society. Its President was brought upon his knees at the altar, one of the sincerest penitents he ever saw, perfectly overwhelmed with the spirit of conviction. Its Secretary, one of the worst and vilest creatures that walked the streets, was converted, and, in leading the singing at the devotional meetings, did good service. When this came about, the people in the city began to look, and one after another was converted to God. The speaker usually took the pulpit on Sunday morning, and did the best he could. Sometimes, he remembered, as the city was then in a mud hole, he went into the pulpit with his boots over his pants; and was as fashionable as anybody. In the evening Brother Borin occupied the pulpit, and addressed the thronging multitude, and always with effect. The afternoons were devoted to classes and prayer-meetings, and sometimes love-feasts. Not a preacher came into the city to afford the least assistance, except the Presiding Elder, who made two official visits as an administrator of discipline.

At that time the lake was closed, and the stage would come lumbering into the city about 7 o'clock in the evening, through the mud of the prairie, fourteen days from New York, bringing us letters at a quarter apiece, and we were very glad to get them at that. The work went on. There was much leisure that winter, as business was prostrated, and the people had time and opportunity to go to meeting. Among the residents was Augustus Garrett, afterward Mayor, who came to this city worth $50,000 less than nothing—a bankrupt—to build up his broken fortunes. He was of Methodist antecedents, and had had a Methodist education, but had fallen into sin, and was a drinker, a profane swearer, and a roue; possessing, however, superior business abilities and an energy that is rarely equaled. He had an auction store on South Water street, near Clark, and did quite a flourishing business. When the revival broke out it reached him in the street, and he left off swearing. He spoke freely of his feelings, but was afraid to come to meeting. One morning while offering for sale a lot of handkerchiefs, he said: "Gentlemen, who will bid for these? If you will go up to the Methodist meeting you will want them, for they will make you cry like hell!" On another occasion a Hoosier came in. The Hoosier of a generation ago was a character; he is an extinct species now,—a fossil. There was nothing of any importance in the northern part of Indiana then, and the Hoosiers came to Chicago to transact their business. This Hoosier went into Garrett's one day, and wanted to purchase some furniture. He saw some that pleased him, but, having some doubts respecting its actual character, he took out his knife, saying, "Is this all mahogany?" and was about learning if it was, when Garrett stopped him. "Put up your knife," said Garrett, "and mind your own business. I have thought of joining the Church and being a good and honest man, but I will be d—d if I can do business with you Hoosiers and do that too." Presently, however, he couldn't stand it any longer, and one evening he came into the church and took a seat in about the centre. Brother Borin knew him. It was then customary, after "amen" had been said, at 9 or 10 o'clock, for the people to remain an hour or two for conversation, prayer, and hymns. Brother Borin spoke to Mr. Garrett. The next night he came again, and arose and spoke. The speaker had heard many eloquent ministers preach, but he never saw a congregation moved as they were that night. They were like the oaks in the forest, swayed back and forth by the wind. They all knew the man, and thought if *he* was under conviction, if *he* wanted religion, if *he* was going to reform, it was time everybody else looked to themselves. Said he: "My wife is with me in this movement; she will be here to-morrow night." Sure enough she was there. Mrs. Garrett was very unlike him in her moral character and life. She was a handsome woman, lady-like and graceful in her movements, and divinely tall. He had seen some portraits of her, but to his mind they were simply caricatures. The work took a fresh start, and about 100 were received,—a large proportion, considering the population at the time.

The revival went into the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches also, and they were greatly benefited by the work. If Methodism was taken out of the other Churches, it would ruin them; for it was the nursery out of which they obtained their young plants. The speaker had taught a select school at the end of Market street, on the South Side. Passing along there the other day, he saw the place had been swept by the fire, and that the lot was vacant. His boarding-place was on the site of the present Garrett Block. Randolph street bridge was then just like any country bridge. On the west side of the river was a little hamlet with one tavern. He was over there but once during the six months he lived here. In the spring he saw that his work was done, and turned eastward. The first boat of the season was the Gen. Wayne. Her arrival created a sensation in the city. After she had discharged her cargo, she ran up into the basin where the branches meet, went about, and started for the lake. The next boat that arrived was the Madison. He was ready to leave, but hadn't the means. The school had hardly paid expenses. Nobody had any money then. Chicago was importing her flour from Ohio at $10 a barrel; she exported nothing, being simply an emigrant entrepot. He spoke to Mr. Garrett, told him that he was going home, but was rather "short." Mr. Garrett introduced him to the Captain of the Madison, who agreed to take him to Buffalo at a reduced rate, and in due time he reached New York with a quarter in his pocket.

Returning to the New Bedford Conference, he commenced work and had been in the field ever since. Three years ago his health brought him West again. He arrived in Chicago on a Friday afternoon, rather late, and went to Randolph street bridge. He recognized nothing that he could swear to, not even the river—it was so unlike what he had seen there before. He stood at the bridge between 6 and 7 o'clock as the people from the South Side went west, surprised and amazed. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, he had seen men going about their business, but here it was a rush,—a phase of life he had never witnessed before. Presently the moon rose from Lake Michigan, and he thought he could swear without fear that it was the same old moon. He went back to the hotel oppressed,—it was as much as he could stand in one day. One year after there was another rush over that same Randolph street bridge!

Out of the revival had sprung the present status of the Chicago Methodists, and the status of Methodism in the great Northwest, with its 2,100 traveling preachers and 270,000 members, and its immense wealth. Out of that work had come Evanston. But for Mr. and Mrs. Garrett that town would probably not have been in existence. We don't know what God might have done, but we know what He has done. Mr. Garrett died and left his great fortune to his wife. She looked around to see what she could do for the glory of God, and put $300,000 in growing real estate for the endowment of a theological school. Out of this had come the Garrett Biblical Institute, with its 800 students, and $1,500,000 of endowments. There were three men in Chicago who were in that revival,—Grant Goodrich, George Wheeler, and Robinson Tripp,—who lived next door to the church in a small, one-story unpainted house. They were strong, vigorous, and faithful laborers in the great work.

As he thought over these things, the text came to him, "According to this time it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel, What hath God wrought?" Brother Borin was a feeble man, and had a young wife, and that revival finished him. In the August following he went to his rest. All business places were closed out of respect for him when his funeral took place. The people loved and appreciated him, although he had been among them not a year. He was now, without doubt, looking down from his seat of glory above, and seeing the marvelous and wonderful—the miraculous—expansion of the work which he commenced.

THE FAMILY OF CHRIST.

Sermon Delivered Yesterday Forenoon at Christ Episcopal Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Christ Church, preached the following sermon yesterday morning. The text was taken from Matthew, xii. 46-50:

While He yet talked with the people, behold, His mother and His brethren stood without, desiring to speak with Him. Then one said to Him: "Behold, Thy mother and Thy brethren stand without, desiring to speak with Thee."

But He answered and said unto Him that told Him: "Who is my mother? And who are my brethren?"

And He stretched forth His hands toward His disciples, and said: "Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in Heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother."

How manifestly does the Bible represent what is really good here as a shadow—a type—a picture of what is to be hereafter. Like the tiny models which serve to make us understand the grand conceptions of the inventive genius—so our daily life is full of events—the world around us is full of objects which God intended to be helps to our poor finite understandings to comprehend the sublime things of His Heavenly Kingdom.

Go out into your accustomed haunts of business. Look where, in less than half a century, a mighty city has sprung up, like the vision of a dream, from the solitary prairie. What means this aggregation of human life? Has this tendency of mankind to cluster in commercial centres, like bees around their hive, no lesson for the Christian? Is there no spiritual reality of which this is but the emblem? Hark! What words are these that come down the track of ages from the days of the early Church, and from the glowing pen of St. John the Revelator: "And I saw the holy city coming down from God out of Heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And the twelve gates thereof were twelve pearls, and the streets of the city were of pure gold, as it were transparent glass. And I saw no temple therein, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it. And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." Yes, beloved, these earthly cities,—these vast hives of human industry,—stained though they be with sin, and marred with selfish cruelty of man against his fellow, are yet the shadows of a reality beyond the power of thought to conceive. In them as in a picture we may behold "a city never built by hands, nor hoary with the years of Time—a city whose inhabitants no census has numbered—a city through whose streets rush no tides of business, nor nodding hearse creeps slowly with its burden to the tomb—a city without griefs or graves—a city without sins or sorrows—without births or burials—without marriages or mournings—a city which glories in having Jesus for its King, angels for its guards, saints for its citizens—whose walls are salvation, and whose gates are praise."

How marvelous is this body, which, like some crystal vase, enshrines the mysterious but immortal essence we call the soul! For thousands of years have physiologists been studying the outward frame of man—discovering at every new investigation something yet more wonderful than they knew before. Alexander wept because there were no more worlds for him to conquer. But he who searches out the simple yet multiform machinery of his own physical structure, will have enough to fill with earnest work the full measure of his years. Attempt to comprehend the varied machinery of this ingenious organism, and you are compelled to stand astonished at the countless exhibitions of Divine workmanship which it displays. Like the Psalmist, you are forced to acknowledge that you are fearfully and wonderfully made. And now, shall we conclude that all this wisdom thus concentrated upon the production of such a tabernacle for the undying spirit has no work other than to hold the soul? Is it not the shadow of a reality more glorious, which by and by will meet us where all things shall be revealed? Let St. Paul reply: "But some men will say, 'How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?' Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die. And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain,—it may chance of wheat or of some other grain. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body. There are also *celestial* bodies, and bodies terrestrial." In other words, the Apostle tells us that this earthly and mortal body is but the representative of a spiritual body; that just as the grain, which beneath the surface of the soil turns to decay, is yet a type and emblem of the rich harvest that the reapers shall rejoice in, so this frame, that by and by shall be left to moulder in the grave, is the type and emblem of a body over which the angels shall be glad at the resurrection of the just.

Our text is only one instance out of many in which the word of God declares that a like relation exists between the institution of the family on earth and a divine family in Heaven. Were I to attempt to describe the nearest approach to a Paradise that this world can afford, it would not be where travelers tell us that Nature's beauties have never been disturbed by the meretricious ornaments of art; where, in the far-off ocean, some island glows with radiant beauties, where flowers spring up in spontaneous bloom, and spicy perfumes float upon the breeze, and the music of ten thousand birds gives voice to Nature's praise.

Nor would I bid you wander where imperial power has spread the velvet lawns, and planted the wondrous parterres, and reared the fairy palaces, and bid the sparkling fountains gush in the royal gardens of Versailles. But I would lead you to some humble home, where honest toil takes refuge from its cares, where love is breathed like an atmosphere, and Peace dwells an abiding guest; and, in the domestic purity, the household happiness of a Christian family, I would find something that, like the sweet smile on the face of the departed, should tell me how blessed must have been the Eden which our first parents lost. And Jesus meets us there. He points to Nazareth,—to the dwelling of the carpenter, in which He was subject to His parents. He bids us look in upon what must have been a blessed home, and then assures us that all this is but a shadow, a dim type of the spiritual family of His own redeemed children. He had an earthly mother. He had brethren according to the flesh. But, pointing to His disciples, He said, "Behold My mother and My brethren." And then, to make the great truths of wider application,—that not only the chosen twelve, but His people to the end of time, might know how real is their relationship to Him,—He added: "For whosoever shall do the will of My Father which is in Heaven, the same is My brother and sister and mother."

Observe, then, as one of the leading thoughts which this passage suggests, that the relationship between Christ and His family of true children of God, is a purely spiritual relationship.

The grass springs up beneath the sunshine and the showers,—the rivers seek the sea,—the stars follow their customary orbits,—by laws no more natural than that which leads men to value the ties of kindred and consanguinity. You expect that in this world public opinion will always be largely influenced by the relation in which one man stands to another. But little more than a year ago, a young man lay dying in a foreign land, where he had sought refuge from the indignant creditors who had driven him, like a hunted fox, from covert to covert in his own native England. His life had been the shame and disgrace of the ancient name he bore. Born to the inheritance of princely honors and incalculable wealth,—gifted with unquestionable talent, placed by the hand of Providence where he might have climbed to seats of usefulness, to thrones of power, to heights of dazzling glory,—he yet, by his own voluntary choice, sought the depths of degradation, and wallowed with swinish glee in corruption's foulest mire. They tell us that his orgies of drunkenness and lust rivaled the old traditions of Assyrian sensuality, and made pure by comparison the loathsome records of the latter Emperors of Rome. A gambler and a glutton—a liar and a libertine—proud of ancestral glories, and destitute of personal honor—boasting an ancient lineage—and tarnishing his escutcheon with stains of deep disgrace, squandering his riches with lavish profusion upon vile men and viler women, but cheating humble tradesmen of their honest dues—an infidel in his theory, an Atheist in his practice—he lived a madman and he died a fool.

Was every door in England closed against him? Did honest men refuse to mingle in the society of a wretch so utterly abandoned? Did the great and noble shun the presence of such a leprous slave of vice? No! Society courted his advances. Wealth and Rank smiled on his fast and furious race to ruin. The gay saloons of titled power welcomed his presence. Even he upon whose head the crown of Britain by and by will rest admitted the youthful reprobate to his friendship and intimate association. You can understand all that. Much as the man himself might be loathed, detested, despised, he was tolerated because of his kindred. His relationship to others was the ground of his acceptance by society. For human nature will assert itself in just this way. As long as men are what they are—these bonds of blood will sway a sceptre of overwhelming power. Now how natural to suppose that even in the kingdom of the Messiah something like this principle should prevail. Not that vice could blind the Savior's penetrating eye—not that wicked men could deceive the Lord of all. But that ties of relationship and kindred should have a certain and acknowledged influence. Seizing on this recognized principle of human nature, the Romish Church has exalted the Virgin Mother from whom Jesus derived his human nature, to a startling height of worship and deification. So constantly does the Romanist address his prayers to her—so completely does her honor overshadow the dignity of the Savior, that it has well been said that Popery may be styled the "Religion of Mary." Take up a little book common among the devout Roman Catholics called "the Glories of Mary," and you find this language used: 'In order to increase our confidence in Mary, St. Anselm assures us that our prayers will be more speedily heard in invoking her name than in calling on that of Jesus, etc.

And in close imitation of the Church to which they are striving hard and, alas! but too successfully to assimilate our own, the leading minds of the extreme High Church element amongst us, are rapidly drifting toward the same adoration of the Virgin. Is this a charge which you hesitate to believe? I refer you to a little book, not prepared by Romish priests, but by the Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and the head of Racine College, in our neighboring Western Diocese of Wisconsin. Acting together, these representative men of the East and West have prepared a catechism for confirmation. Among other questions, it asks: "What two titles has the Church given to Mary?" And the answer reads: "She is called the Bringer-forth of God and the Ever-Virgin Mary."

Think of that expression,—"the Bringer-forth of God." Well may Protestant parents beware of exposing their children to the teaching which inculcates such a blasphemous title applied to a mere woman. But look how our Lord cuts in twain the gossamer-thread upon which hangs this whole fabric of delusion. It was true He had honored a daughter of Eve by deriving from her His humanity. It was true that He had earthly relations and brethren borne of the same mother. Did He, therefore, assign to them the highest place in the Church and kingdom? Did He make them to be mediators between His people and Himself? Listen to this text: "One said to Him, Behold Thy mother and thy brethren stand without desiring to speak with Thee. And He said, "Who is My mother, and who are My brethren? For whosoever shall do the will of My Father which is in Heaven, the same is my mother, and brother, and sister." How unmistakably does He show that His true family are not His by nature, but by grace. The tie that links His beloved to Himself is one wholly beyond the range of earthly consanguinity. Now, what I desire you particularly to observe, is the fact that the ground of this text—its underlying principle is just here—that Christ's real family is a spiritual family. None else have a right to call themselves His. And, if this be so, it invariably follows that no mere "Church" relation to Christ will meet the requirements of the Savior. If He could turn from the mother who bore Him, and the brethren who had shared the privileges of His Galilean home, and say substantially, "These are only shadows. The substance is that blessed family of all faithful people," then surely He would equally feel that the outward household of a visible Church was but a type and shadow of the real and spiritual household of those whose hearts He could read, and in whom He beheld the living power of Religion.

Let us glance for a moment at the theory which teaches that all religious authority is transmitted from generation to generation through a lineal succession of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, from the twelve Apostles of our Lord. If that doctrine be the teaching of Jesus—then I am one of the family of Christ—one of the brethren of the Savior, by virtue of a purely external act—the placing on my head of a Bishop's hands. How does this consist with the text? "Who are my brethren?" asks Jesus. "Whosoever will do the will of my Father which is in Heaven," is the answer with which He replies to His own interrogation.

Again, we are taught by high authority in our own Church that every baptized child is, by virtue of that baptism, regenerated by the Holy Spirit of God. It is taken from the world, a new nature is imparted, and it is brought into the family of Jesus. By what? By a purely external act,—the application of water in the name of the Trinity.

Oh! beloved, when will men learn that the religion of Jesus is a spiritual thing? When will they learn that they are His brethren who are His believing, loving, obedient disciples? How completely does the spirit of this passage cut up, root and branch, the idea that the tie which links me to the Savior,—that makes me one of His brethren, and a member of His household,—is the sprinkling of a few drops of water, or the touch of a Bishop's hand.

Oh! brethren, let us not mistake what is outward and visible for the spiritual reality! Before the summer sun has touched with golden yellow the wide-spreading field of grain, you see its verdure in the distance and say that it is a field of wheat. But, when you enter the inclosure and separate the stalks, you find that weeds form part of the approaching harvest. Two growths, radically different, make up the field. Visibly, it is all wheat. Really, it is only a portion which is fit for the granary. I believe that our Master has constantly warned us in His Word against the danger of a like error in the harvest-field of His outward Church. The visible Kingdom is one thing; the family of Christ, the loved ones of Jesus, the true brothers of the Lord, are His by spiritual kindred.

Go where Baron Bunsen lies dying. Few men have done more for Christ's cause than he. But, as in peace with his Judge and with his fellows, his sun of life was setting, this was his last utterance: "I have only Christ in God; belonging to a church or sect is nothing."

And now, as our concluding lesson from this text, let us look at the distinguishing trait of Christ's spiritual family. Side by side, in a book which I have at home, are two pictures, representing two historic characters widely separated by tracts of time, and yet more widely different in the circumstances of their lives. The one is Charles Edward Stuart, the Pretender, the last of his ill-starred house to assert by force of arms its title to Britain's throne. The other is the present Queen of England. Belonging to different sexes,—showing a marked disparity of years, the one displaying the face of a coarse and sensual man, the other that of a refined and cultivated woman, and, above all, bearing that difference of expression naturally to be expected between the countenances of a successful and powerful ruler and that of a soured and disappointed claimant of a throne,—there is nevertheless one trait common to both faces. It attracts your attention in a moment. It makes those faces so clearly alike, that you feel at once that the blood of the Stuarts flows in the veins of Victoria. So with almost all families. Some one trait of countenance or character marks out its members from the rest of the world. It is often perpetuated from generation to generation. Just as a botanist can pick up a flower in the remotest region of the world, and, by some peculiar characteristic, decide to what family of the vegetable kingdom it belongs, so you can often tell the members of some household by a single feature, or even a peculiarity of expression. The text tells us what is the characteristic trait of the family of Jesus. It is a matter of supreme importance to know just what it is.

That trait is not faith. Brave old Martin Luther would have cast out the Epistle of St. James from the canon of inspired books because he fancied that it depreciated faith. He had fought so nobly the battle of the Reformation, and waged such hot fight around the citadel of Christianity, the justification of the soul by faith in Jesus Christ, that he could not comprehend what seemed to him to teach that works were the foundation of salvation. And so, when I say that the distinguishing trait of Christ's family is not faith, but obedience, I may startle some timid Christian by the statement. But, beloved, faith is an inward principle. You can no more see it than you can the magnetism which lives in the polished steel. It only becomes visible in works,—just as the magnetic power becomes perceptible in lifting up the iron with which it comes in contact. And hence, I repeat it, that the trait by which the member of Christ's spiritual family is known to others, is not faith, but obedience, by which faith works, and proves its living power. A friend brought me some seeds of those mighty trees which form one of the many wonders of the Pacific coast. In each one there is doubtless a germ of life. The value of the seed depends upon that living principle within. But the trait, or peculiarity, by which the relation of the seed to the California trees will be established, must be gigantic growth. That is the only way in which it will show. So with Faith. It is the germinal principle of the Christian life. It is the root of salvation; but it only shows itself to others by obedience to Jesus.

Nor is the family trait of those who belong to the household of the Savior to be found in religious knowledge. I have somewhere read how one by years of economy and toil had accumulated vast wealth, asked to be adopted into the lordly line of an ancient ducal house. It was true, he had no long ancestral record to display. His origin was obscure. His parentage was only such as a peasant could claim. But the treasures he had hoarded were worthy of the possession of a Prince. But the answer was returned that riches did not form the characteristic trait of the race in which he would have merged his individuality. And, brethren, so with the treasures of religious knowledge. They do not avail as proof that we belong to the spiritual family of Jesus. I may understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and yet lack the trait which marks the family of the Savior.

I knew, in other years, and in a remote quarter of our country, a man whose knowledge of the Scripture was something of marvelous extent. He seemed to recall in an instant passages from every book in the Bible, and to be equally familiar with the Mosaic record, the glowing imagery of the prophets, and the sacred story of the gospels. Nor was it a mere disjointed, heterogeneous mass of recollected texts. He had a system of theology. He reveled in abstruse questions. He gloried in hearing every controverted topic thoroughly digested and completely understood. If ever a man could be said to possess religious knowledge, he was that man. How much good did it do his soul? He was a worthless hypocrite,—dishonest in his business, and immoral in his life. He was a living proof that no amount of speculative theological learning is the trait, by which the people of the Lord may be distinguished. What says the Savior? "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father, which is in Heaven, the same is my mother and sister and brother."

For it is obedience to the Father's will which makes us like to the Son of God. It was He who "became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." And such obedience is the family trait of His spiritual household.

I am well aware that we may say this requires perfection. Perfect obedience no fallen son of Adam can render. But, brethren, it is the spirit of obedience manifested in the life which our God requires. When one day upon a bloody battle-field of Northern France, a regiment of Frenchmen were ordered to capture a battery that belched its fire upon their ranks, they did not do what they were told to accomplish. But, when, after the fatal charge, but thirteen living men answered to the muster-roll, no tongue on earth could say that they had not obeyed their order to the letter.

Oh! for the spirit of obedience that makes us like Jesus! They tell us that, not long ago, thirty Jesuit priests, each opened a vein in his arm, and signed in his own blood a pledge to the Chief of the Order to go whithersoever they might be sent. With a purer faith—have we as lofty a spirit of obedience—not to humanity—but to Divine authority? For in Heaven, the description of God's people is: These are they that follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth."

There is a story of a mother who had lost her only child while it was yet a helpless unconscious infant. Lost it, but not by sudden accident or the slow processes of long disease. Stolen from its cradle, its fate was wrapped in impenetrable mystery. But after years of unspeakable agony,—of hopes wakened only to be quenched in yet keener disappointment—the mother stood where a group of eight children were assembled, and knew that in that score of orphaned girls her own long lost child was waiting to be recognized. Can you picture to yourself how she sought for the face of her loved one? Can you not almost see the eager gaze, the intense scrutiny with which she tries to penetrate the veil flung over that countenance by the change from babyhood to youth? Is it not easy to imagine how her very soul seems to enter into the search for the trait peculiar to the family? So, beloved, to-day, on the white wings of mercy does Jesus "come to seek and save the lost." Bending over this congregation He searches for the trait that marks this soul and that, as members of His spiritual family. Does He find it?

THE BAPTIST REVIVAL.

Rev. A. P. Graves, the New York Revivalist, at the Union Park Baptist Church—A Discourse on "Consecration."

At the Union Park Baptist Church the Rev. A. P. Graves, the celebrated New York Evangelist, officiated. He is an energetic, warm-hearted preacher, originally from Massachusetts, whose conversion took place twenty-two years ago. His whole time is given to revival-work, in which he has had remarkable success. It not unfrequently happens, in the smaller towns during his visits, that all business is suspended and the saloons closed for the purpose of attending his services. He has held revival meetings during the last eight years in about one thousand churches. Very generally the efforts made are those in which the Evangelical denominations unite. His labors during ten months of the year include the preaching of from twelve to fifteen sermons per week. The Baptist fraternity, with which he is connected, are always glad to avail themselves of his services, and his visit to this city at this time is one of considerable interest to that denomination. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, the large audience-room was well filled yesterday morning.

After the usual preliminary services, Mr. Graves announced his text from Mal. 3: 10: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." The first thing I want to call your attention to this morning, said the speaker, is to the word "meat" recorded in the text. What can it mean? It is strength. God would have strength in His house. More power is wanted. If ever there was a time when God needs strength in His house, it is to-day. I do not care where you go, whether in the pulpit or pew, prayer-meeting or conference, there is seen the need of more internal power,—power to make all more earnest, more consecrated, more

Continued on the Eighth Page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Samaritan's Gift,

SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

A positive cure in from 2 to 4 days. Sold at 94 Lake-st. and 183 West Madison-st.

WOOLENS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Imported Woolens.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

On MONDAY, Nov. 24, will open a large assortment in both Wholesale and Retail Departments, of Genuine 3-4 Scotch Cassimeres, at $1.50, $1.75, and $2, reduced from $3 and $3.50; 6-4 Scotch Suitings and Overcoatings, at $3, $3.50, and $4, reduced from $5, $6, and $7. Very Best 3-4 English Cassimeres, $2 and $2.50, former price $3.25 and $3.50. All the above are the very best foreign makes, and are sold at these prices to close season's importations.

PERIODICALS.

ST. NICHOLAS:

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

St. Nicholas has come again.

Here he is, more bright and beautiful than before: The Prince of all Magazines for Children. He has grown since last month, in size and character. The first number delighted all the young folks. ST. NICHOLAS for December is still finer, and for January,—Ah! the Holiday number—no boys and girls ever saw such a Magazine as that will be.

ST. NICHOLAS has the most beautiful pictures,—is is full of sterling good reading matter and hearty and innocent fun. It is to have two splendid Serial Stories; one for Boys, and the other for Girls, and, well—we are not going to tell you anything more. It is for sale by all the NEWS DEALERS and BOOKSELLERS, who will gladly show it to you.

PRICE, $3.00 a year; $1.00 for Four months; 25 cts. a number.

SCRIBNER & CO.

654 Broadway, N. Y.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

As the volume of business last week showed an increase over that of the previous week, so the business of this week, in almost every branch of trade, has been greater than last week. As a rule, all transactions at the banks, and also in the purchase and sale of commodities are in smaller amounts, but there are a great many more of them. So notably is this the case, that several of the banks have had to employ extra clerical help within the past two weeks. The aggregate volume of business in the city is, however, still below what it was before the panic, though at the present rate of increase, trade will soon have resumed its normal condition in this city.

Money continues tight, but is not more so now than it usually is at this season of the year. The banks are gradually increasing their discount lines, but the pork-packers are the only ones that get much advantage from it yet. In the street 1½ per cent per month is about as low as money is to be had on first-class commercial paper. Real estate paper is also being taken to some extent at about the same rate, and there appears to be a little more money offered on satisfactory real estate security.

New York exchange is in better supply than a few days ago, owing to some increase of bills made against the shipment of hogs, but the Chicago packers have made such liberal preparations for business that they take the great bulk of the hogs that come in, and leave but few to go East.

The nominal rate for sales of exchange to-day between banks was 50 cents per $1,000 premium, though the supply was so small that several banks are still shipping currency to New York from day to day.

We give below, for the first time in several weeks, some quotations of local stocks. During the panic there was really no market, and the figures furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage show that prices are much lower on nearly all local stocks than the average of the past year or two:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	140	150
Fifth National Bank	110	125
Commercial National Bank	140	..
Merchants' National Bank	200	..
German National Bank	..	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	..	50
Northwestern National Bank	230	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	108	115
Cook County National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Commerce	..	105
Chicago City Railway	135	145
West Division Railway	150	160
North Division Railway	..	95
Pullman Palace Car	..	105
Babcock Extinguisher bonds	..	100 and int.
Elgin Watch Company	..	98
Cook County 7s	91	93 and int.
Chicago City	91	95 and int.
Chamber of Commerce	..	85
Traders' Insurance Company	92½	98

REAL ESTATE.

There is an impression in some quarters that an important decline in the prices and values of first and medium-class residence property has been experienced as a result of the financial panic. A decline has undoubtedly taken place, but not to the extent believed by many, and not directly the result of any general decline in the value of real estate. The principal cause is the reduction in the cost of building materials and in the cost of skilled labor. Good brick can now be had for $7 per thousand, against $10 and $12 last spring, and contracts can now be made for brick laid in walls at $11 or even $10 per thousand for the entire cost of materials and labor. The reduction in the cost of materials and labor on other parts of buildings than the walls has not been so great, but, on the whole, the cost of building may safely be assumed at 25 per cent less than it was last spring. Here is reason for a large reduction in the prices of dwellings as compared to last spring, independent of any reduction in prices of ground. In some instances of recent sales of residences the reduction in prices has undoubtedly been greater than the reduction in the cost of building, but in every such case it will be found that there has been a necessity on the part of the seller to have *cash*, and that all sales made at any great reduction of prices have been for all cash instead of the usual terms. In times of panic and pressure, such as have been experienced during the last two months, a demand for all cash, in the sale of any property, which is usually sold on time, of course, demands an unusual reduction in price to make it an inducement to the buyer.

Ten days or so ago, two marble-front residences on Wabash avenue, north of Twenty-third street (Nos. 1018 and 1020), were sold at public auction by the assignee of a bankrupt, at what was considered the greatest reduction on former prices that has been experienced in any instance this fall. The houses are stone fronts, three stories, 10 or 12 rooms, and stand on lots 21 feet by 112 feet each. Real estate dealers think that from $12,500 to $13,000 each would have been fair prices for the houses before the panic, but when sold at auction for all cash they only brought about $9,000 each, a reduction of 30 per cent on the value of both buildings and ground. An important circumstance, however, in this connection is that the purchasers get no warranty of title. The sale was made by an order of Court in a summary proceeding, the assignee being directed to sell the property as *free and clear of all incumbrance*, though there is yet some doubt as to the power of the Court to order a sale which would cut off liens, without any previous proceeding at law to determine the rights of parties. There were judgments against the bankrupt that were liens on the property, and the judgment-creditors were not even served with notice. Moreover, the title to part of the property is in the bankrupt's daughter, and it is thought by some lawyers that proceedings at law should have preceded the sale, to determine the daughter's interest.

We mention the particulars of the above sale because many parties, having no knowledge of the fact that the sale conveyed no warranty title, have cited this sale as indicating a decline of somewhere near 30 per cent on the prices of all central, first-class residence property.

But while it is well understood that there are sales of this, as well as other classes of property from time to time, in which the necessities of the owners for cash oblige them to make great reductions in prices, these instances are not the rule, and do not establish the fact of any general reduction in prices. Real estate is not a kind of property that can be put on the market and sold at any time, like wheat, or corn, or iron, or dry goods, or any article that is consumed. The holder of real estate who expects to get its value, in any kind of times, must wait for his customer. When the customer who *wants* it comes, he generally pays the full price.

A couple of weeks ago, a handsome two-story and basement brick house, on the west side of Wabash avenue, south of Thirty-first street, with lot 25 by 175 feet, was sold for $10,500, this being just the price that was asked for it last summer.

One of the middle houses in the block of four, which stands on the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fifth street, a three-story and basement stone front, with lot 20 by 112 feet, was recently sold for $18,000, this being all the house was supposed to be worth last summer.

During the height of the recent financial panic, a lot 40x175, on the west side of Michigan avenue, being 97 feet north of Thirtieth street and next north of and adjoining the splendid new residence of E. H. Hadduck, was sold for $300 per foot, all cash. Six years ago, property in all that vicinity on Michigan avenue sold for about $100 to $125 per foot, and a year ago for an average of $200 to $250 per foot. This does not look much like a decline of prices. The extension of the first-class residence quarter of the city southward on Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, and South Park avenues is, however, so rapid that if there had been no financial disturbance the price of ground on any of those avenues, and particularly on Michigan and Wabash, anywhere between Twenty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, would have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent this fall over the prices of last midsummer. The property in that quarter is, however, nearly all owned by capitalists, who are not only able to hold it, but many of whom will take advantage of the present low cost of materials and labor to build on it, and during the next year the improvements in that direction will not only be greater than in any other quarter of the city, but much greater than in any previous year in the same direction.

THE OUTLOOK.

Real-estate brokers seem not unwilling to acknowledge that there has been a pretty general reduction in the prices at which all cheap lots and suburban lands are held now, as compared to six months ago. They regard the reduction of prices as favorable to a larger business, two or three months hence, at the usual season of greatest activity in real estate. During the year, up to the middle of last summer, prices had been advanced so rapidly, that it scared all but speculators out of the market, and created the impression that a reaction must come. The panic came, and, though it resulted in a diminished volume of business, and some decline in prices, the decline has not been, and is not likely to be, anything near as much as was apprehended by many old fogies and croakers. Experience is showing that the trade of Chicago has a recuperative character not possessed by that of any other city. The fact that the banks and business men of Chicago passed through the panic better than those of any other city in the United States is bringing us a large increase of business, of which an instance may be seen in the fact that the hog and pork-packing trade of this city is now nearly double what it was at this time last year. The panic has developed the real strength of Chicago, and given this city so great a start of all others in the West that they are not competitors to the same extent that they were a year ago. This fact will become more and more apparent as confidence revives and trade is re-organized. We think therefore that the expectation of an active business next February and March when money becomes abundant, as it undoubtedly will, is well founded.

ACRE SALES.

Gustin & Wallace sold 40 acres, being the S. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 35, 41, 12, in Park Ridge; consideration, $18,000.

Larkin & Jenks sold 2¼ acres, being part of Block 122 in Blue Island; consideration, $3,200.

SALE OF LOTS.

Larkin and Jenks sold 6 lots on Kimball avenue, near Fullerton avenue, with improvements; consideration, $5,000.

T. S. Fitch & Co. sold Lots 6 and 20, in Block 3, in Hyde Park, located one minute's walk from Kenwood depot; consideration, $60 per foot, one-half cash down.

Spofford & Byrne sold 50 feet on Sixty-third street, near Wallace street; consideration, $40 per foot, cash.

Mr. Tibbetts sold one lot on Wentworth avenue, near Sixty-second street, in Englewood; consideration, $120 per foot.

B. F. Jacobs sold 100 feet on Drexel Boulevard, near Forty-ninth street; consideration, $125 per foot.

J. E. Burchell & Co. sold 150x200 feet in Ravinia, on the Milwaukee Railroad; consideration, $1,200.

B. F. Head sold 5 lots, each 25x125, in C. H. Harrison's Addition, 200 feet west of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. on Flournoy street; consideration, $4,200, which is $840 per lot.

Eldred & Simpson sold 100 feet, north front, on Barry avenue, near the Lake Shore Drive; consideration, $12,500.

Warren, Keeney & Co. sold Lots 23 and 24, each 50x160 feet, in Block 4, in Keeney & Rinn's addition to Evanston; consideration, $4,000—which is $40 per foot.

Also Lots 9 and 10 in Block 1, in Keeney's addition to Ravenswood; consideration, $2,500.

Henry Brooks sold 2 lots on Union street in South Englewood for $600.

Also 2 lots west of the railroad track in the same place; consideration, $350.

IMPROVEMENTS.

At South Evanston the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have just completed a side-track 1,600 feet in length. The citizens there are erecting a depot 22x50 feet, two stories high, the second story to be used as a public hall.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

Warren, Keeney & Co. have recently sold 3 two-story and brick cellar dwellings in Evanston, each containing 8 rooms, and being about 25x45 feet. The price paid for house and lot averaged $5,500. This is no reduction of prices whatever from the figures asked last spring, but on the contrary is an advance of $5 per front foot on the lots since last May. These sales were made within the last two weeks. The aggregate of their sales since the panic (in South Evanston) have exceeded $100,000, which may be considered a very good showing.

THE CHICAGO & INDIANA RAILROAD,

from Park Side Station on the Illinois Central, to South Chicago is completely graded from Park Side Station to within a mile-and-a-half of South Chicago. About 4,000 ties, enough to lay one-half of the whole distance, are on the ground; also the stringers to lay the same distance, and the first consignment of iron from Pittsburgh, sufficient to lay about one mile, and spikes and plates for the same. The recent cold weather and freeze-up may delay the putting down of the track this season, in which case the contractor and parties interested will be in readiness to put it down at the earliest moment in the spring. An elegant depot at the corner of Seventy-first street and Railroad avenue is now being erected, and will be completed by the first of February next. Thus it will be seen that this railroad is a fixed fact.

Meantime, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have again appeared upon the field, and have definitely selected this route from South Chicago into the city. The officers of that road are of the opinion that they will continue active operations during the winter, and will be in the city with their road early in the spring.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 22: City property—Number of sales, 108; consideration, $426,927. North of city limits—Number of sales, 12; consideration, $54,850. South of city limits—Number of sales, 27; consideration, $93,557. West of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $1,500. Total sales, 149; total consideration, $576,834.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,827	7,454	8,704	6,490
Wheat, bu	64,281	53,980	71,651	49,796
Corn, bu	22,825	52,660	63,524	172,873
Oats, bu	33,800	40,040	43,307	5,492
Rye, bu	3,884	2,886	400	750
Barley, bu	8,020	19,910	11,080	4,332
Grass seed, lbs	87,165	63,080	31,945	18,145
Flax seed, lbs	48,080	155,670	......	20,000
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	68,000	260	84,959
Cured meats, lbs	415,770	64,740	1785,088	426,400
Beef, brls	50	......	......	100
Pork, brls	159	......	1,279	606
Lard, lbs	240,990	6,580	1099,286	288,350
Tallow, lbs	22,675	18,940	1,067	53,900
Butter, lbs	86,827	58,595	19,630	2,150
Dressed hogs, No	152	182	......	242
Live hogs, No	28,616	16,932	7,621	4,850
Cattle, No	3,590	2,652	1,058	1,466
Sheep, No	462	661	......	950
Hides, lbs	173,782	168,245	121,112	237,670
Highwines, brls	273	91	93	300
Wool, lbs	63,720	152,070	49,179	100,420
Potatoes, bu	3,550	41	675	......
Lumber, m feet	1,296	598	1,439	2,137
Shingles, m	470	100	688	1,256
Lath, m	......	150	263	182
Salt, brls	3,200	9,063	2,494	2,664

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 676 bu wheat; 4,057 bu corn; 1,199 bu oats; 1,195 bu rye; 5,571 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 31,506 bu wheat; 25,884 bu corn; 22,897 bu oats; 8,269 bu rye; 26,000 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 180 cars wheat, 76 cars corn, 21 cars oats, 9 cars rye, 28 cars barley. Total, 314 cars, or 118,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 22, 1873.	Nov. 15, 1873.	Nov. 23, 1872.
Flour, brls	50,397	48,770	39,574
Wheat, bu	390,051	595,111	254,438
Corn, bu	215,410	292,088	247,482
Oats, bu	152,405	210,253	152,292
Rye, bu	16,500	14,247	17,782
Barley, bu	64,210	95,598	151,520
Dressed hogs, No	411	123	827
Live hogs, No	190,135	107,956	80,683
Cattle, No	10,335	7,935	15,207
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	49,401	48,350	39,998
Wheat, bu	675,964	515,001	519,505
Corn, bu	659,387	994,131	512,176
Oats, bu	187,865	277,114	199,821
Rye, bu	24,588	9,951	6,645
Barley, bu	119,016	86,157	156,711
Dressed hogs, No	......	......	272
Live hogs, No	40,645	23,780	28,255
Cattle, No	3,646	2,905	7,389

Our notes of two or three days past, of an expected increase in the volume of our grain receipts, are verified to-day by advices to several of our prominent receivers. The farmers have been busy husking corn for some time past, and are now prepared to ship more freely, especially as present prices are a greater inducement than those which ruled recently. It is not probable, however, that we shall be swamped with grain. The hog crop will necessarily draw heavily on the motive power of the railroads for some weeks to come, and large receipts of grain for awhile would undoubtedly work their own corrective in diminished prices that would check the inflow, and keep it within moderate dimensions.

It now looks as if the blockade on the Erie Canals will be lifted, and that the milder weather will permit the passage to the seaboard, either by water or rail, of all the grain that has been temporarily locked up. The news that boats were moving caused New York to open 3c lower on wheat this morning, and affected prices here in sympathy. It is good news to the West, nevertheless. A great deal of that 5,000,000 bu of grain was owned in Chicago and Milwaukee, and it would have entailed considerable loss to tide it through the winter on a stringent money market. The New York Central has offered to carry to New York any grain that may be east of Utica at $3.00 per ton, or 9c per bu on wheat.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, and exhibited little change in prices. The general aspect of the situation was very much like that usually witnessed when things are on the turn, having advanced, and preparing to recede. There was no special weakness, except in provisions, and some descriptions of breadstuffs were a shade higher, but there was not much disposition to take hold speculatively. The advance in gold and the Cuban news tended to keep up prices, and yet there were very few who spoke as if they believe there will be a war with Spain, though many who hoped it. The receipts of grain are on the increase, and winter is fast closing in, promising not only a better supply, but an increased cost in getting it to a consumptive market. The rail is called into moderate requisition for breadstuffs, and there is some demand for steamer room on the lakes, but sail shipment seems to be nearly over for this season.

The dry goods market presented no new features. Steady improvement is now noticeable in the demand, and a more confident feeling is being developed. Prices are now believed to have touched bottom, and should trade continue to improve, as there are indications of its doing, there is reason to anticipate a pretty general hardening of prices of the leading staple articles. In the market for staple and fancy groceries a fair degree of activity was noticeable, both local and interior dealers ordering with considerable freedom. Prices were without important change, ruling firm for most lines, coffee being the only notable exception. The stock of coffee now in the United States is 200,000 bags,—an unusually large supply,—and holders begin to show unmistakable signs of weakness. Sugars continue active and firm at the recently advanced prices. Rice, soaps, spices, teas, etc., were being held at about former rates. No change was reported in the condition of the butter and cheese markets, a fair amount of sales being accomplished at 15@30c for the former and at 11@13½c for the latter. Bagging remains quiet and steady, at 36½c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, 33c for Otter Creek, and 31½c for American and Amoskeag. There was a fair inquiry for soft coals, the late reduction in prices operating to stimulate the demand, but anthracite was dull. Quotations were the same as on the preceding days of the week. Nothing new was noted in connection with the fish market, business continuing inactive, with prices nominal. Dried fruits met with a reasonably active inquiry, and were held with a good degree of firmness. Raisins were higher, in sympathy with an advance in New York, layers now quoted at $2.75@2.85—an advance of 10c per box. Dates, figs, prunes, dried apples, and peaches are firmly held. Citron and pitted cherries were quoted "off" a trifle. There was only a limited movement in leather, pig-iron, paints, and wood, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. Oils, with the exception of carbon and lard, were dull. Prices, however, were uniformly well sustained, quotations being 16½c for carbon, 72c for extra lard, 95c@$1.02 for linseed, and 50c for turpentine.

There was an improvement in the demand for cargo-lumber, chiefly for common boards and piece-stuff, which sold at the old prices, while choice boards were difficult to dispose of at anything like a fair price. The receipts were quite liberal. The yard-trade begins to show signs of falling off, though business in the aggregate may, perhaps, be regarded as fair for this season. No change in prices was reported, they, as usual, being shaded to some extent for cash. The iron trade was dull and prices easy. A quiet market was also reported for metals, naval stores, and building materials, prices not being subjected to any important changes. Packers' lines of cooperage continue in request, pork barrels being mostly wanted. The demand for salt is active, and the market is firm at former quotations. The hide market was unsettled, but on the whole firmer, with light offerings and a good demand. Poultry and game were rather dull, and the former, being in large supply, was weak. No change was noticed in the hay, wool, broom-corn, or seed markets.

Highwines were quiet, but ½c higher, sales being reported of 50 brls at 89½c per gallon. There was a fair demand, but buyers refused to concede the advance without a corresponding change in New York, and holders were strong, having very little to offer at any price.

Lake freights were little better than nominal, only one charter being reported, which will carry 25,000 bu on through rate to Boston. One or two vessels were held at 10c for wheat to Buffalo by sail, and 10c was offered for one to load at Milwaukee instead of Chicago. There was some demand for steam-room, but nothing was reported.

Dressed hogs were quiet and irregular, small sales being made on the streets at $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs. The receipts of yesterday were 152 head, beside wagon arrivals, and the market on 'Change will probably open during the coming week.

Provisions were less active, and averaged easier, though the market for live hogs was early reported stronger. The state of the market was probably expressed by a prominent operator, who, on being interviewed on the subject, said: "Wa'll, I guess things is abeout at the top for awhile to to come." Hence buyers held off for concessions, especially in the option articles—pork and lard. There has been quite a speculative excitement during the past week, under which the packers have bought freely of hogs, causing an advance, but with a lessened demand for their product they held off to-day, and one or two of them are understood to have decided to curtail operations for the present, as they consider the current basis scarcely a safe one for panic times. The weakness to-day was chiefly on future deliveries, the packers not having any considerable amount of unsold product on hand. Mess pork fell off 12½c per brl, lard 10c per 100 lbs, and boxed meats for December nearly ⅛c per lb, while green meats were steady. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.95@12.00; do seller December, $11.90@11.95; seller January, $12.30@12.37½; seller February, $12.80@12.87½; prime mess pork, $11.00@11.25; extra prime do, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.10@7.15; do, seller December, $7.15@7.20; do, seller January, $7.50@7.55; do, seller February, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 7@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3⅝@3¾c; rough sides, 5⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5¾c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4⅛@4¼c for shoulders, 5½c for short ribs and long clear, and 6c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6½c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6¼c; do short clear, 6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7¼@7⅝c. Meats, seller January about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.50@19.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.37½; 500 brls do at $12.30; 2,500 brls do, seller February, at $12.87½; 500 brls do at $12.80; 350 brls prime mess at $11.25; 65 brls do at $11.00; 250 tcs lard at $7.20; 250 tcs do at $7.15; 500 tcs do at $7.10; 250 tcs do, seller January, at $7.55; 250 tcs do, seller February, at $7.80; 1,000 tcs do at $7.75; 60,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 80,000 lbs part salted shoulders at 4½c; 15 bxs do at 4½c; 100 tcs short ribs at $20.00 per tc; 100 bxs do on private terms; 40 bxs light Cumberlands at 6½c; 2,000 bxs long and short clear, seller December, at 6¼c; 40,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7½c; 140,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7⅝c; 2,000 lbs bacon hams at 12½c, canvassed and packed; 2,000 lbs breakfast bacon at 11½c, do.

The Secretary of the Pork-Packing and Provision Dealers' Association of this city has compiled the following returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-3.
Chicago, Ill	308,270	121,708	1,425,079
Cincinnati, Ohio	*190,000	100,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	45,418	75,450	302,246
St. Louis, Mo	52,300	93,615	538,000
Milwaukee, Wis	63,519	55,000	303,500
Indianapolis, Ind	72,960	28,500	196,317
Peoria, Ill	3,000	12,000	104,755
DesMoines, Ia	7,000	6,000	53,507
Sabula, Ia	6,000	....	23,600
Sioux City, Ia	4,000	....	7,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia	13,800	....	36,204
Columbus, Ind	9,764	....	31,248
Cleveland, O	3,000	....	60,315
Burlington, Ia	3,000	....	15,490
Dubuque, Ia	12,000	....	30,000
Richmond, Ind	11,000	....	27,000
Lafayette, Ind	560	....	25,000
Delphi, Ind	2,500	....	16,300

*Estimated.

The returns indicate more packing than generally expected at the country points, especially in Iowa and Indiana.

The packing in this city to same date in 1871 was 184,000, and in 1870 was 121,387 head.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Nov. 20, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding periods last year.

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
W'k end'g Nov. 20, 1873	11,096	8,406	2,213	1,192,900	6,435,500
Same week 1872	17,462	2,636	1,042	236,500	873,975
Since Nov. 1, '73	24,319	19,526	2,807	2,044,925	12,149,568
Same time 1872	21,141	6,536	1,467	547,500	1,667,537

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 65,343 pcs, against 22,928 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 98,083 pcs, against 29,346 pcs the same time 1872.

Total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 10,060, against 6,609 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 94,664, against 18,580 pieces the preceding week.

Flour was much less active, and was generally quoted a shade easier in feeling, without change in quotations. There was some inquiry on export account, but the bulk of the orders seemed to have been already filled, leaving but a few lots wanted. Offerings were not large, and flour was quoted firm in New York and Liverpool. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Alamakee) at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.12½; 900 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40; 50 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.25; 25 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.75. Total, 2,075 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12
Red winters	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.50 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.00
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.00
Common do	2.37½@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.25
Bran	12.50 @13.00

Wheat was rather quiet and irregular. Cash wheat was steady at about the same prices as on Friday, while options averaged ¼c lower, with a rather nervous feeling throughout. There was a good shipping demand for cash wheat, and about all the offerings were readily taken up, while some lots were bought for delivery on Monday, notwithstanding the easier feeling East. The edge of the speculative movement was partially dulled by reports which indicated it as probable that all the grain hitherto locked up in the canal will be forwarded to New York, and the consequent depression in the market in that city. The early private dispatches from that point quoted wheat 3c lower, but the public advices called it inactive and unchanged, whereupon the short interest held off till something more definite could be known. Liverpool was considerably higher, but the inspection of this morning showed an increase of 50 per cent over yesterday, which tended to neutralize the effect of a European advance, the latter being known to be largely due to an anticipated increase in the cost of transportation between the grower and the consumer. Hence there was less disposition to invest for future, though a good many of the December shorts filled in, as our stocks are small, and we bid fair to enter on the winter with empty bins. Seller December opened at $1.03½, declined to $1.02⅝, rose to $1.03⅜, and fell to $1.02¼, closing at $1.02½. Seller January sold at $1.04½@1.05¾, closing at $1.04¾. Seller May was quiet at $1.16 bid, and $1.20 asked. Cash No. 2 Spring sold at $1.05@1.05½, chiefly at $1.05¼, and closed at $1.05, with a preference of about ¼c for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.10. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.00, and rejected do at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring and 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 6,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05½; 58,700 bu do at $1.05¼; 4,400 bu do at $1.05; 5,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06; 20,800 bu do at $1.05½; 6,000 bu do at $1.05¼; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00½; 2,800 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu rejected at 94½c; 1,200 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93c. Total, 114,100 bu.

Corn was rather quiet, and irregular, averaging ⅛@¼c higher than on Friday, but was quite weak in the latter part of the session, after it became known that New York will probably secure most of the corn now afloat on the Erie Canal, the English markets being also quoted easier. The receipts of this morning were again small, but the shipping demand has fallen off to rather contracted dimensions, and there is enough here for all present wants, while the stock promises to increase largely during the winter, as rail charges amount to a very high percentage on corn. There was not much inquiry for shipment to-day, but the cash department was not heavy, as there is little offering. In options the parties who are short looked as if they would like to seize the opportunity to bear the market, but were afraid of the power of the three or four men who hold it between their fingers, and are credited in some circles with a determination to force the price up to 50c before long. Seller December opened at 40¾c, advanced to 41c, declined to 40½c, rose to 40¾c, and fell off to 40½c at the close. Seller January sold at 41⅛@41¾c, closing at the inside. Regular No. 2 corn averaged about ½c below December, closing at 40c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 40½c, and high mixed at 41c. Rejected was strong, closing at 39c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu high mixed at 41½c; 1,200 bu do at 41¼c; 800 bu do at 41c; 9,600 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 12,000 bu do at 40¼c; 15,000 bu do at 40c; 5,000 bu do at 39¾c; 2,400 bu rejected at 39½c; 14,400 bu do at 39c. Total, 63,600 bu.

Oats were more active and ¼@⅜c lower, the market weakening slightly in sympathy with the dullness in wheat and corn, especially as receipts are slightly on the increase, and the shipping demand is very light. Cash No. 2 opened at 32c, delined to 31¾c, and closed at 31¾@31⅞c. Seller December sold at 31⅞@32c, closing with the usual bid. Seller January sold at 32⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 29,000 bu No. 2 at 32c; 5,000 bu do at 31¾c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 32¾c; 600 bu do at 32½c; 1,800 bu white at 36½c, free on board; 600 bu do at 36c; 600 bu do at 35c, on track. Total, 38,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer at yesterday's range of prices, being quoted scrace. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 400 bu do at 65c; and 400 bu by sample at 65c. Total, 1,200 bu. Other grades were not mentioned.

Barley was dull and easier, in sympathy with the leading cereals; though opening with a show of strength, on account of reported scarcity in New York. No. 2 opened at $1.35, but closed nominally lower at $1.33@1.34. No. 3 sold at 94@98c, closing at the inside, and sold early at 98c, seller December. Rejected closed dull at 80c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.35; 7,200 bu No. 3 at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 97½c; 1,200 bu do at 97c; 2,400 bu do at 96c; 2,500 bu do at 94c; 1,200 bu rejected at 84c; 1,200 bu do at 82½c; 2,800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 73c, on track. Total, 22,500 bu.

RAIL FREIGHTS.

The following tariff rates have been agreed upon jointly for the railroads leading East:

From Chicago	D'd Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and Game per 100 lbs.	Wool, per 100 lbs.
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	$1.60
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	1.50
To Boston	.90	1.35	1.70

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.) 10 cents per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 22.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast about 6d dearer. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring, 58s 6d@59s. Cargoes of corn and wheat on passage tending upward. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat for shipment in December or January, 57s. Good cargoes of American mixed corn off coast, 34s@34s 6d; do on passage, 33s@33s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat strong; spring, 11s 11d@12s 4d. Corn quieter.

PROSPECTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Kercheval & Son write as follows:

The general business of the week has been uneven and irregular. In the commencement the volume passing was greater and stronger; in the after part, weaker and smaller. For a time it looked as if we were escaping from the panic, and that under the impulse to be given by the near approach of the probabilities, if not the almost certainty, of a war between the United States and Cuba, and the heavy disbursements therefor, we should at once escape the difficulties under which we were laboring, and at once enjoy the advantages of an active demand for the staple produce of the country, and the disbursement of heavy sums of money which were to restore credit and appreciate the value of the general produce of the country; which were to make times easy, and, as if by magic, to place a new and pleasant face on everything; but as time wore on and people had opportunity for reflection, the chances of war—at any rate of an immediate war—became less exciting, and the true situation of things began to crop out, people gradually became less and less excited, more conservative views began to prevail, and, under this "second sober thought," values sank quite rapidly, as they had risen, and for the last three days the question on 'Change has been anything but pleasant, or even hopeful. General merchandise has been marked down 15 to 25 per cent. The produce of the country is quoted at nominal figures; stocks have no reliable value and money is not only scarce, but it has so greatly risen that it can neither be counted on, as a certainty, nor surmised whether the best security will command it at 10, 12, or 15 per cent, whilst those in "the outside ring" may not command it if they can be negotiated at all, and as this is transpiring, coincidently, with less favorable accounts from "the other side of the water," if not a very general apprehension that they are rapidly approaching a condition of things no better than in our own, it is quite natural that people should feel a degree of solitude such as they have never felt at any previous period, and should be satisfied that their only safety is in "masterly inactivity," or in bringing prices down to a point lower than they have been for years. This impression is borne out by the later advices received from Europe, where, we are told, they are at present making every shift to economize, having come down to half time and are actually eating up their own meat and bread, as a substitute for the cheaper produce of America. This, of course, is no economy, such a one as would be practiced by him who would feed his family on the best food for the least money, but it is economy of the poor, who takes whatever will answer a present purpose, and we fear it will be practiced to the detriment of trade and the putting the recovery of business off, after the panic shall have passed and the country shall have set itself to the work of recovery. This is especially the case in Great Britain, France, and Germany, and must be even worse in Russia, where the wheat crop has comparatively failed.

The packing of the country is pretty well commenced, though not actually begun, as few houses are still standing out, but most of these will commence by the first of next week, and the business may be considered as fairly inaugurated, though by no means regular or reduced to any sort of system; even the best packers, those most competent and best fixed for the finer work, are frittering away their time in odd jobs, doing whatever will sell, being seemingly afraid to engage in any regular trade for fear that prices will decline and leave them with dear property on hand. During last and fore part of this week there was a temporary demand for England and the west of Europe, which sent prices up, both for hogs and their product; it is, however, now filled and the trade is again falling off, and it is probable that it will subside into dullness with lower prices, as no one seems to have any confidence in it. Just now there is a great disposition to do business for other people, and we incline to the belief that Granges are more likely to get their wishes sooner than they expected, as no one is disposed to contest with them the chances of a loss.

"ST. LOUIS" STOCK-YARDS.

The great St. Louis Stock-Yards are opened at last—*in Illinois*. They could not get ground enough in Missouri at what they deemed a reasonable price. The yards contain 137 cattle pens, 117 hog pens (for 15,000 hogs), and 47 sheep pens, besides a hotel and exchange, a billiard-room and a saloon.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate demand and stronger at $1.02⅝@1.02¾ seller December, closing at the inside, and at $1.05 seller January. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, at 40⅝@40¾c seller December, and 41⅝c seller January. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

ALCOHOL—Was 1c higher, and firm. Quotable at $1.79@1.84.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet. We continue to quote: Navies, $2.40@2.65; good to prime medium hand-picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BROOM CORN—The general market remains quiet, and no variation was noted in prices: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue dull, there being only a light inquiry for small lots. No change in quotations was reported: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Nothing new was developed in this market. Fair activity characterized the demand for the different grades, and prices were uniformly well sustained. Shippers and local buyers were operating at the annexed quotations: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 18@28c.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and uniform, as follows: Stark A, 46½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Former prices were being realized for this staple, and we continue to quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Remains quiet, with prices comparatively steady, no further decline being looked for. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in good request, especially pork barrels, and steady. Other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.50; 1 car tierces at $1.70. Sales include 1 car pork barrels and tierces at $1.50 for former, and $1.75 for latter.

EGGS—Fresh lots were firm at 23@24c, with some inquiry for shipment. Pickled lots were sold at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—Dealers report a little better feeling in other markets, and think the downward tendency of prices is now arrested. Prime are quoted at 58c, and some parties express their willingness to pay 60c for very choice feathers. Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 68@73c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—In the fish market there was only a limited amount of trading, orders being few and small. The few orders received were promptly filled within the range of the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shorekits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Some improvement in the demand, as compared with the earlier days of the week, was noticeable, and prices were generally well sustained. The exceptions were citron and pitted cherries, both of which were quoted 1c lower. Raisins were again firm, and advanced another 10c per box; now held at $2.75@2.85 for layers. Nuts are in fair request, but are not particularly firm. The following are jobbers' quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 10½@11½c; Zante currants, new, 6½@7c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a light retail trade in apples and cranberries, but stocks are quite large, and of apples, are accumulating. The market, however, for winter varieties is firm. California fruits and lemons were in moderate request, and steady. Choice oranges bring $12.00 per brl. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ℔ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@12.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.25. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ℔ brl; wild do, $9.00@10.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—A very fair business was transacted in this department to-day, and former prices were generally well maintained. The sugar market is active at the recent advance. Coffee shows weakness, the increasing stocks and the continued dullness making holders uneasy. Rice, spices, sirups, soaps, &c., rule steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26@26½c; choice do, 25½@25¾c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@22¾c; Singapore Java, 27½@28c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@25¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 39@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The offerings continue very light, and the market firm, under a good demand. Quotations for green and heavy hides are ½c higher, or at 9 and 8c, and it was rumored that ½c above these quotations was bid. We quote: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured, light, 9c; do, heavy, 8c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in light request at about the same range of prices, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@43c; New York State, 45@50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were dull and easy. We again quote:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½ @ 9c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Was again quoted dull and weak. Below are the nominal rates:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℔ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.05@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Metals are quiet, but tolerably steady. Other articles in the list are unchanged. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 31c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—Dealers are still selling to a moderate extent at $4.50 rates: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and without material change as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on yesterday, where with one or two exceptions they were firmly maintained. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 16½c; extra winter lard, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, common, 15c.

POTATOES—Were in continued good demand and steady, at $1.05@1.10 for peachblows in car lots, and $1.00 for Peerless. Sales from store ranged from $1.10@1.20. Sweet potatoes sold at $3.25@3.50 in brls.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is liberally supplied, and poor stock is slow, while there is only a moderate trade in good to choice lots of dressed poultry, and prices were lower for turkeys and chickens. Game was steady. We quote: Chickens, dressed, $2.50@3.25; common do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, dressed, $3.50@4.25; geese, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 9@11½c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.25@3.50; partridges, $3.25; wild turkeys, 12½@14c; quail, @1.50; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.25; venison saddles, 10@14c; hams, 12@14c; antelopes, 11c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SALT—All grades are in active request on both local and interior account, and, although the stocks are fair, the market retains its firm tone. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.90; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—The market was again quiet and without material change. Timothy sold in a small way at $2.40@2.50, and clover at $4.60. Flax quotable at $1.55. Other descriptions were nominal. We note sales of 10 bags timothy at $2.50; 24 bags do at $2.40; 11 bags clover at $4.60; 2 cars flax at $1.55.

TEAS—The tea trade was quiet and prices were without material change. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is still dull and unsettled. We make no change in our quotations: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50@$7.00, delivered.

WOOL—We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Nov. 22.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,317	23,711	673
Tuesday	1,738	34,683	676
Wednesday	2,019	44,026	1,408
Thursday	2,038	36,535	1,230
Friday	2,590	26,616	462
Saturday	400	19,000	90
Total	10,102	184,571	4,539
Last week	7,940	123,054	4,178
Week before last	9,849	90,238	5,482
Week ending Nov. 1	13,342	125,638	6,567
Total, 4 weeks	41,233	523,501	20,766
Same period last year	57,549	265,339	22,780
Increase	......	258,162	......
Decrease	16,316	.....	2,014

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	385	6,056	596
Tuesday	1,118	6,802	....
Wednesday	364	5,765	....
Thursday	590	8,109	....
Friday	1,058	7,621	....
Total	3,515	34,353	596
Last week	2,997	26,660	199

CATTLE—The week opened under rather favorable auspices, meagre receipts and encouraging advices from the seaboard markets giving prices a decided upward tendency. The arrivals during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday aggregated only about 3,000, which number was readily disposed of at 15@25c advance, as compared with the lowest prices of the previous week. The following three days brought increased receipts, and reports of materially lower prices at New York, Boston, Albany, and Buffalo, which caused a partial withdrawal of Eastern operators and a consequent depreciation in values of shipping cattle,—prices settling back to about where they were at the close of last week. The cattle sent forward during the first half of the week were exceptionally good, and the average of prices was the highest since September, but since Wednesday the arrivals have been poor, Thursday's and Friday's receipts consisting almost exclusively of common to medium grades. The range of prices paid was $1.50@6.12½, the inside figure for scalawags, and the outside for a bunch of 98 extra Iowa steers. There were, however, exceedingly few sales at over $5.50, while the great bulk of the stock was disposed of at prices ranging downward from $5.00. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Philadelphia buyers paid $3.75@4.75, while buyers for New York, Albany, and Boston operated principally at $4.50@5.25. There has been comparatively little inquiry for stock cattle, but, under lighter receipts, sellers have managed to fully sustain former rates. Veal calves have sold at $2.75@3.00 for poor, and at $3.75@5.00 for medium to prime, with sales chiefly at $3.00@4.50.

To-day only a small amount of sales was accomplished. Buyers were few, and their wants were limited, and not enough trading was done to establish market values. We quote prices nominal as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

HOGS—The arrivals during the past week have been 184,571, against 123,054 last week; 90,238 week before last, and 80,491 for the corresponding week last year. In this branch of the market the past week has been a notable one—notable because the receipts have been larger by some 30,000 head than ever before known in the history of the trade, and notable because this unprecedently heavy supply has been unloaded from the cars, yarded, and properly cared for without unusual commotion. But the most remarkable features, after all, were the ease with which the enormous receipts were disposed of, and the unequivocal firmness of prices. Notwithstanding Monday's supply amounted to some 24,000, the market was active and buoyant at 10@15c advance on the previous Saturday's prices, choice to extra grades going to $4.10@4.20. Under the immense receipts of the following two days (over 78,000 were yarded) the market eased up a little, prices falling off to $3.60@4.00, but the smaller supply of Friday enabled sellers to recover their lost ground, and closing prices are a good 10c higher than on the date of our last weekly review. The unusual activity in the demand for the product, and the consequent upward movement of prices imparted a confident feeling to packers, and of the 184,571 hogs received, fully 125,000 have found their way into their hands—chiefly at $3.70@3.95. How long our market would withstand the pressure of a daily supply of 30,700 hogs, which it has been subjected to during the past half dozen days, remains to be seen. An unfavorable change in the weather, or a materially diminished demand for the product, would, under as large receipts as we have had during the past week, affect the market more immediately, and much more seriously than under ordinary supplies. As the indications seem to be in favor of better prices later in the season, there does not appear to be any occasion to rush all the hogs to market this month.

To-day trade opened a little slack, owing to the firm views entertained by holders, an advance of 5@10c being asked. Subsequently, however,—sellers having "softened,"—there was a fairly active movement, and before night the pens were pretty well cleared. Sales were reported at $3.70@4.10, with the bulk at $3.80@3.95.

The closing prices of this week, compared with those current on the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Extra	$4.05@4.10	$4.40@4.45
Good to choice	3.90@4.00	4.25@4.35
Common to medium	3.70@3.85	4.10@4.20

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	230	$4.00	49	270	$4.12½	42	407	$4.10
48	360	4.10	102	323	3.75	46	192	4.00
56	180	4.00	44	300	3.90	74	308	3.90
86	199	3.90	21	389	3.75	27	201	4.10
36	298	3.85	52	201	4.00	41	431	4.05
69	282	3.90	95	351	3.95	35	280	4.10
64	286	3.85	40	368	4.05	54	269	3.90
52	198	4.00	54	300	3.95	57	285	3.90
48	239	3.95	37	265	3.90	83	179	4.10
39	360	4.10	50	292	3.95	83	281	3.90
33	190	4.00	25	212	4.05	129	243	3.90
46	224	3.85	20	298	3.95	37	370	4.00
50	321	3.95	49	349	4.00	39	380	3.95
59	245	3.90	51	301	3.90	39	403	4.00
80	344	4.00	71	277	3.90	47	316	3.85
53	301	3.90	58	285	4.00	45	399	4.05
57	255	3.85	57	243	4.00	54	211	4.05

SHEEP—This market remains dull, with but slight fluctuation in prices. Since Monday, when 595 head were shipped, Eastern buyers have done nothing; and, as the supply exceeded the requirements of the local trade, sales have dragged heavily, with prices rather in buyers' favor. We quote good to choice at $3.60@4.00, medium at $3.25@3.40, and poor to common at $2.75@3.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The receipts at the wholesale market were quite liberal, consisting of piece stuff, common and good boards and strips, and lath. The market was better attended by buyers, and more active than for several days past. Piece stuff and common boards sold to a fair extent at the old prices, or at $8.00 for the former and $9.00@9.50 for common cargoes. Choice boards were dull. Lath remains steady. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $11.00@15.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00. Sales include: Cargo schr Ithaca, from Muskegon, 70 m common boards at $9.50; 300 m lath at $2.00. Sold by William Megiade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $3.75.

AT THE YARDS.

The market is less active, but without change as far as prices are concerned. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	25.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	....	3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $22.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain	Nov. 15	Egypt	Dec. 6
Italy	Nov. 22	Greece	Dec. 13
France	Nov. 29	Spain	Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, by WILLIAM McALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

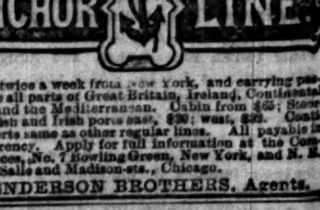
ANCHOR LINE

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.



FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WASH[INGTON]

Crime and the F...

Jaunt wit...

The Statistics ... pr...

From Our C...

Whatever will be o... ington City during t... gress must also ha... your readers, for th... intimately connecte... impending contest b... Works and the Gov... one side, and much o... timent of the countr... to be attended with ... thrice repeated, of th... This is partly to b... that the large negr... society votes the reg... is scratched, the ne... from personal jealo... negro candidate who ... favor of.

MIX...

was last time beaten ...

The negro popul... Columbia is about ... of the negroes in ... Union. This is also ... to be found in any ... the City of Washingto... the District, it would ... less than in Baltim... double the blacks in ... abounding black popu... dition of more genera... aggressive in the ma... anywhere else in the ... school-houses in the ... Sumner, and will co... majority of the blac... successful in their ... To educate more than ... now costs nearly $450, ... influx of blacks has ... that the school-system ...

LOW CAPITO...

In my last letter I ... Hell's Bottom, Murder ... Since that time I hav... of other delectable ... Alley, Louse Alley, an... The two former are ... The Island, and pos... being resorts for pr... dozens of whom slipp... we were discovered co... in the rear. The princ... shop, for stolen good... low grocery and grog... an excellent police-o... Irish vixen who keeps ... cer in question, was ab... when Mrs. Shea fired ... body, and received no ... of the law therefor. ... almost overhangs this d... the Botanical Gardens ... cup Alley, just across ... eral assignation-house... cery in that quarter is ...

THE ITAL...

of Washington is in ... close by the newspap... gan-grinders, monke... fectioners, and che... crowded together in c... under the hall of t... Another tenement, w... families who peddle ... hand-organs, is at th... Second street. Wash... Italian population, an... Swiss and German e... showed about 300 So... than 2,000 German... Alleys the little wind... filled with the faces ... herd in consort, and ... as many as eight and ... plexions.

Another quarter of ... monial infelicity, and ... which seldom appre... times breaks out in be... around the Navy-yard. ... of the President's ass... the Navy-yard gate ... headquarters for thie... whom tarry long in ... police-force makes it ... loiter here.

THE CAPIT...

The service of poli... this District is distribu... itan Police, 290 strong ... ion of the Treasury, ... Police Court, and the ... extended jurisdiction. ... The Metropolitan Po... "magnificent distanc... privates, many of who... house-blocks. There ... twenty Sergeants, si... and a Major. The Ma... and the Captain the Ins... missioners, paid $250 ... excepted ($850), regul... three Surgeons, paid ... ent of Police-Telegrap... Superintendent receiv... $720. The whole is ... General's Department, ... Government.

A special police fo... above, patrols the C... of a Captain, two Lieu... privates, of whom sev... get from $1,800 to $1,0... "back-pay." They re... in the Union,—Arkans... —while the city police ... in the District. The ... two policemen, paid $... men and two bookke... keeps watchmen, and ... headed by a Captain a... suppress a formid... States Marines and ... panies of Regula... be the reliance. ... military companies in ... are in all the police-f... Nearly every negro of ... or five kinds of uni... Temperantic, and Lea... city a European appea... some style, and are ... privately armed with ... razors.

The above police-fo... press crime and disord... the Metropolitan Polic... over a District where ... nearly $100,000,000, ... $100,000,000 more, and ... which one-third is neg... derance of all are p... steady employment.

By the census of 187... in all ways, 26,109 were ... barber, and profession... more numerous than t... Washington and Geor... female excess might in... cility in the population ... from ordinary laws of ... inates crime. Nothin... monogamy when aggr... ment and the surplusa... account makes the ma...

THE CHIE...

Almarin C. Richards, ... ers, who formerly ... trict, and is the equal ... power of any Police-S... try. His mental cons... to the suggestion that ... Mayoralty in the ol... When President Linc... detectives of all the g... Baker's spies, presse... sins, Maj. Richards w... great detectives, Clar... the Surratt dwelling ... der, having establish... Booth and the o... first excitement of ... would have over... at Bryantown on Satur... of John Lloyd, a form... rected them at Surrat... tavern. They were ea... try and first to get to ... on this corps is a nati... virons, but one. Altho... been revolving murde...

WASHINGTON.

Crime and the Police System There.

Jaunt with a Detective.

The Statistics of Crime and Repression.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1873.

Whatever will be of general interest to Washington City during the pending session of Congress must also have increased interest with your readers, for the social life of this place is intimately connected with official morals. An impending contest between the Board of Public Works and the Governor of the District, on one side, and much of the press and public sentiment of the country, on the other, is yet seen to be attended with the support at the polls, thrice repeated, of the local inhabitancy here. This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the large negro element in Washington society votes the regular ticket, and, if anybody is scratched, the negroes scratch each other from personal jealousies. In this way every negro candidate who had announced himself in favor of

MIXED SCHOOLS

was last time beaten for the local Legislature.

The negro population of the District of Columbia is about 44,000, or four-fifths of the negroes in all the Territories of the Union. This is also the largest black population to be found in any American city, although, if the City of Washington were segregated from the District, it would show a few thousand blacks less than in Baltimore. The whites are just double the blacks in the District. This superabounding black population is probably in a condition of more general equality, and is also more aggressive in the matter of civil rights, than anywhere else in the country. One of the best school-houses in the town is named for Mr. Sumner, and will contain his portrait. A large majority of the blacks expect to be ultimately successful in their contest for mixed schools. To educate more than 7,000 children in this city now costs nearly $450,000 a year, and the great influx of blacks has led to such an expenditure that the school-system is now out of money.

LOW CAPITOLINE QUARTERS.

In my last letter I described Swamppoodle, Hell's Bottom, Murder Bay, and Drab's Division. Since that time I have made some explorations of other delectable quarters, namely: Tincup Alley, Louse Alley, and Temperance Hall Alley.

The two former are situated on what is called The Island, and possess nothing distinctive, being resorts for professional negro thieves, dozens of whom slipped out by the front when we were discovered coming up with the officers in the rear. The principal "fence," or receiving-shop, for stolen goods, hereabout, is Shea's, a low grocery and groggery, where, sometime ago, an excellent police-officer was shot dead by the Irish vixen who keeps the place. Doyle the officer in question, was about to search the "fence," when Mrs. Shea fired a navy-revolver into his body, and received no punishment at the hands of the law therefor. The dome of the Capitol almost overhangs this den, and right beside it are the Botanical Gardens of the Government. Tincup Alley, just across the street, contains several assignation-houses, and almost every grocery in that quarter is a "fence."

THE ITALIAN QUARTER

of Washington is in Temperance Hall Alley, close by the newspaper-offices. Musicians, organ-grinders, monkeys, image-molders, confectioners, and chestnut-roasters are here crowded together in certain old tenements, right under the hall of the Christian Association. Another tenement, which contains about thirty families who peddle ice-cream, images, and hand-organs, is at the foot of Capitol Hill, on Second street. Washington has a considerable Italian population, and a large and prosperous Swiss and German element. The last census showed about 300 South Europeans, and more than 2,000 Germans. In Louse and Tincup Alleys the little windows of the cabins were filled with the faces of white and black, who herd in consort, and we poked up from the floor as many as eight and nine couples of both complexions.

Another quarter of the city notable for matrimonial infelicity, and that dull citizen sense which seldom appreciates chastity, and sometimes breaks out in besotted crime, is the region around the Navy-yard. Here lived Herold, one of the President's assassins; and the hotel near the Navy-yard gate is said to be the general headquarters for thieves from a distance, few of whom tarry long in Washington, as the small police-force makes it unhealthy for them to loiter here.

THE CAPITOLINE POLICE.

The service of police, and police justice in this District is distributed amongst the Metropolitan Police, 200 strong, the Secret-Service Division of the Treasury, a few Mail-Detectives, a Police Court, and the District Bench, which has extended jurisdiction.

The Metropolitan Police has 8 by 4 miles of "magnificent distances" to patrol with 200 privates, many of whose "beats" are 39 to 40 house-blocks. There are ten Lieutenants, twenty Sergeants, six Detectives, a Captain, and a Major. The Mayor is the Superintendent, and the Captain the Inspector. Five salaried Commissioners, paid $250 a year each, the Treasurer excepted ($850), regulate the police. There are three Surgeons, paid $300 a year, a Superintendent of Police-Telegraph, and four clerks. The Superintendent receives $1,740 a year, privates $720. The whole is subject to the Attorney-General's Department, and maintained by the Government.

A special police force, independent of the above, patrols the Capitol building, composed of a Captain, two Lieutenants, and thirty-three privates, of whom seven are watchmen. These get from $1,800 to $1,000 a year, and, I believe, "back-pay." They represent almost every State in the Union,—Arkansas, Oregon, Maine, Texas,—while the city police are mainly bred or born in the District. The White House has by law two policemen, paid $1,320 a year, two watchmen and two bookkeepers. Each Department keeps watchmen, and the Treasury has sixty, headed by a Captain and two Lieutenants. To suppress a formidable riot, the United States Marines and two or three companies of Regulars in the vicinity would be the reliance. There are a few military companies in the District, and negroes are in all the police-forces and in the militia. Nearly every negro of good standing wears four or five kinds of uniform: Masonic, Militia, Temperantic, and Leagueantic. They give the city a European appearance by parading daily in some style, and are popularly supposed to be privately armed with their bosses' discarded razors.

The above police-force is not effective to suppress crime and disorder in daily life; for only the Metropolitan Police has general jurisdiction over a District where the taxable property is nearly $100,000,000, the Government property $100,000,000 more, and the population 140,000, of which one-third is negro, and a large preponderance of all are poor, floating, or without steady employment.

By the census of 1870, out of 41,188 employed in all ways, 25,109 were of the official, servant, barber, and professional class; and females were more numerous than the males by above 8,000 in Washington and Georgetown. This matter of female excess might indicate an exceptional docility in the population; but such a departure from ordinary laws of sex only varies and effeminates crime. Nothing is said to be worse than monogamy when aggravated by a deficiency of men, and the surplusage of those left out of the account makes the main mischief.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE,

Almarin C. Richards, is a native of Massachusetts, who formerly taught a school in this District, and is the equal in sagacity and executive power of any Police-Superintendent in the country. His mental conspicuity several times led to the suggestion that he be a nominee for the Mayoralty in the old corporate government. When President Lincoln was murdered, and the detectives of all the great Northern cities, with Baker's spies, pressed in pursuit of the assassins, Maj. Richards was first on the track. His great detectives, Clarove and McDevitt, were at the Surratt dwelling four hours after the murder, having established the complicity between Booth and the obscure Surratt, in the first excitement of the panic; and they would have overhauled the fugitives at Bryantown on Saturday, but for the duplicity of John Lloyd, a former policeman, who misdirected them at Surrattsville, where he kept the tavern. They were earliest in the Booth country and first to get to Canada. Every detective on this corps is a native of the District and environs, but one. Although there have been fourteen revolting murders in this District in the past eighteen months, all the perpetrators have been captured, and no great robbery has gone undetected.

The prevalence of small crimes and disorders, and the growth of social evils, in a Capital rapidly taking importance and distinctive character, are beyond the repression of the few-score patrolmen, although a dozen or less are mounted on horseback. The wide avenues, the detached and scarcely-communicating precincts, each with a social peculiarity of its own, the thinly-settled country round about, just reviving from sloth and natural poverty, and from the occupancy of a people stunted and provincial as the produce of their farms, the want of a public spirit in such a place and amongst such repugnant elements, swallow up the little police force. They whistle cheerily at night to each other; they have the instincts of discipline; and on show they do not defer to any municipal body; and their success is wonderful, but it is a losing triumph. Fortunately they have been helped out of their straits by the newly-graded and connected streets, over which the steam fire-engines can go in a labyrinth of 140 miles at a gallop; but heaven help a steam fire-engine galloping over the old mud-hole streets we used to have. One plunge from crossway Scylla to mudhole Charybdis would end the engine.

The leader of the roughs of Murder Bay is Martin Welch, commonly called

"REDDY" WELCH,

a hideous-looking creature, with a blood-red face and eyes, scarcely any eye-brows, and with a hideous scar on the side of his neck, made by a blunderbuss which he accidentally discharged. Reddy Welch consented at one time to emulate John Allen, and be "the wickedest man" in Washington; but he was such a treacherous brute that the Christian Association had to give him up. Welch is now in jail, and his establishment is carried on by two wretched females.

DENS.

The headquarters of prize-fighters in Washington are Charley Hurdle's, on the Avenue; Pat Rooney's, in the Division; and Dan O'Brien's, at the Depot. Charley Godfrey, once second to Yankee Sullivan, and referee in the decisive contest between Aaron and Collyer, is a liquor-dealer here. Patsey Morgan keeps the dog-pit, and raises terriers for Sunday-fighting in adjacent parts of Virginia. He keeps a big hollow wheel in his saloon, to hold the puppies in a state of revolution, and make them active, and good for rat-killers. Harry Middleton, opposite the new market, keeps the cock-fighters' resort; and the Esslinge, father and son, who have a valuable property on the old race-course, fight mains as far away as Memphis, Tenn. Alexandria, Va., contains a queer resort of roughs, called the Fish-Wharf, where Sunday is the gala-day. Georgetown is similarly infested by a swarm of canal-boat colliers from Cumberland.

One very notable class of wretches around Washington is

THE DEPENDENTS

of distant politicians, who come here with hopes of public employment, live on cheese-boxes and lunch-counters, and many of them are now working on the public streets as laborers, and others are in the workhouse. Beau Hickman, who died recently, was the most widely known of all our bummers. His name was Robert S. Hickman, and he was of respectable connections, but prodigality and bad company made him a steerer for the faro-banks, and worse. When he was buried in the Potter's Field, certain medical students dug up his body, and carried part of it away. The remainder has been neatly buried under a headstone in the Congressional Cemetery. Many lunatics visit Washington to see the President, and press inventions of whimsical schemes upon him. The leading negro gambler here is John Wallace, a mulatto, who married a white woman, and is generally supposed to entertain thieves.

THE POLICE STATION

for "Drals' Division" is situated in the old "Auxiliary Guard-House," a brick relic of other days, near the great new market, where formerly a slave-pen and a cell for convicts occupied the same premises, and made involuntary servitude worse than depravity. In those days the patrol was a score or so of constabulary with two Lieutenants; there were two Constables in each ward, all more or less slave-draggers; and the White House had its separate police. Across the Smithsonian grounds the mercantile slave-pen stood, divided from the legal slave-pen by the groves of learning, which in that day always interposed to screen the rougher side of such a traffic. Some say that the Smithsonian Institute is the only part of the Government which never welcomed Freedom, yet kept its office as—

When crime was virtue: Gown, and Sword,
And Law, their threefold sanction gave,
And to the quarry of the slave
Went hawking with our symbol-bird.

To this station the nightly alarmists of Murder Bay are carried still, white and black, as before, and in the common bondage of evil indulgence.

While it is true that individual, premeditated crime is on the increase now, fatal affrays are less numerous; and, since the great riot of 1857,—when the Plug-Uglies of Baltimore reinforced their fellow-Marylanders around the Washington polls, and pulled a swivel filled with powder and paving-stones past the armed Marines, and fought them (involving the killing and wounding of forty or fifty people),—no riot has happened, except a political riot three years ago. But Pro-Slavery Washington was for thirty years a scene of frequent risings against the negroes; the free press of Dr. Bailey had to be protected by more speeches than have defended the back-pay steal; and in those days the fire-engine houses were the kennels of ruffianism. The social questions of the present are hardly worse than the old Bladensburg dueling-ground or the Key and Sickles tragedy. Ford's Theatre, remodeled, and filled with the bones of the maimed soldiery of the Union, speaketh better things than the blood of Abel spilled there on Good Friday by the old regime.

THE SOCIAL ROTTENNESS

of Washington City, between Van Buren's time and Buchanan's, was pretension and poverty eked out by deceit, gaming, and borrowing, dueling and "posting," carrying weapons, resenting insults fancied out of an arrogant pride, and the booting and cuffing of Good's poor. Everything economical was running down hill. Many of the tradesmen and curbstone-brokers who now affect to see nothing genteel were never recognized in that official society. And the town remained for itself after the War to confound the eulogists of the pro-Abrahamite time,—a muck of streets bleared upon by tottering houses, like the worst Southern cities we see to-day; and the merry twinkle of the chains of passing slaves repelled the patriot and the foreigner alike. Beau Hickman died when he had seen Pennsylvania avenue paved. Ann Royall was the gentle censor of that period. The National Hotel disease, created by kitchen-filth, was the fabled luxury of the era. And to shoot a white waiter at the public breakfast-table, and be declared not guilty, was the privilege of Chivalry. Say no more, saith the charitable Muse!

OUTER RESORTS.

The out-of-town turn which a city-population can take is a great feature in determining the morality. Formerly this was a mudhole place, with prospects of chrome and blue, which beckoned the traveler from range to range, to find each height muddier than the last. The splendid colors in the surrounding hills always allure the eye from the terraces of the Capitol, and in summer the country-roads hereabout are good; but in winter, when the remunerative population is in town and equipages are plenty, there was no going anywhere, and worse no-going in spring. In those former days there was a cock-pit on the site of the abandoned race-track just overlooking the town, where now a flourishing village of thrifty clerks has made the plateau blossom. Across the Eastern Branch, hung in air midway between Washington and Alexandria, was a second race-track, now falling to pieces. Down the Potomac was the White House,—a large frame dancing-hall in a lonely spot at the foot of a lofty wooded bluff. Nobody could tempt the surrounding country, except on horseback. Hence fox-chasing and hunting absorbed the finer young men; the worser gamed and lounged; society was exclusive, and despised the work of men's hands. Two or three times a year the negroes danced like heathens in the cold market-houses, and those animal performances are still pointed to by a certain class as proof of the perfect happiness of Uncle Tom.

Not until the present period has the really noble country roundabout been thrown open. Thirty-eight miles of road were built by the army—that mighty Board of Public Works—between 1861-'64. In the past two years the main drives in the environs have been macadamized and rolled to the District limits. The city itself is now a driving park, with 140 miles of the most perfect streets in the world; and the recent addition of Harewood to the Soldiers' Home has virtually presented Washington City with a park of 300 or 400 acres, at a cost of nearly $500,000,—the magnificent gift of the regular army. This park does not defer to any in the country. It is high, wooded, filled with rustic bridges, flowers, flower-beds, and brooks; and the care of it does not cost the people here a penny. The two great railways which are building magnificent new depots have discovered that there is a need of outer villa-towns, and are providing for stations at all the road and lane crossings. There are now four public gardens for recreation; the beer-breweries have made inroads upon whisky; superior communication is established all over the wide waste of the Capital site. The surrounding country is planted in truck-farms, and has gone to raising poultry and celery at last. A few years only are required to permit whisky to kill off the dissolute young men, and chagrin to finish off the old proprietors, while meantime the police are breaking up the

GIPSY CAMPS

which still are pitched on the roadsides within sight of the dome of the Capitol. A Gipsy is an Indian aggravated by being always off his reservation. The very day that we heard of the startling news of the Arrapahoes crossing the Pacific Railroad track without leave, west of the One Hundredth Meridian, our own horse was scared by a Gipsy tribe crossing the meridian of Washington. Where was Gen. Sheridan? Where was Custer? There were fourteen hostile savages in the band, and their wigwams were three wagon-covers, out of which the blue smoke streamed as if the devil was smoking clay-pipes under-ground. They had real Indian ponies. The chicken of peaceful settlers was stewing in the pot. And there were both squaws and papooses in the party.

Another fact new to your readers is as follows: You cannot go more than 10 miles to the east and south of the Capital, in Maryland, without finding gates across all the public roads, which must be opened by the rider. In a late journey we had to open forty, and more of these, in a day's ride. This is a relic of former plantation idiosyncrasy, when every proprietor fenced his farm, and not his separate fields. GATH.

INDIANA'S MONEY MATTERS.

Figures from the Annual Report of the State Auditor.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Nov. 19.

On Monday, the Hon. James A. Wildman, Auditor of State, presented his annual report to His Excellency, Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1873. It starts out with a general statement of the receipts and expenditures, of which only a summary can be given:

At the end of the fiscal year, Nov. 1, 1872, there was remaining in the Treasury	$ 755,024.87
During the past year the receipts may be summarized as—	
General revenue	438,121.14
Common school revenue	1,372,093.30
College fund	16,123.06
Saline fund	2,035.85
Bank tax fund	389.14
Surplus revenue fund	726.50
Public institutions	190,603.50
Miscellaneous	1,524,545.22
Total receipts, including balance	$4,300,633.02
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary expenditures	$ 289,934.77
Office expenditures	13,619.02
Benevolent institutions	352,576.31
College fund	10,963.42
Saline fund	7,103.11
Bank tax fund	1,737.43
Surplus revenue fund (costs)	6.00
Common school fund	1,361,341.22
General revenue	120,158.69
Reformatory institutions	296,180.43
Educational institutions	87,410.38
Industrial interests	12,675.00
Public indebtedness	1,193,442.37
Military expenditures	1,626.60
Legislative expenditures	287,373.74
Miscellaneous	88,309.86
Total amount audited	$4,115,457.55
CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.	
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1872	$ 755,024.87
Receipts of the year	3,545,608.15
Total	$4,300,633.02
Total warrants drawn	4,115,457.55
Balance Nov. 1, 1873	$ 185,175.47

Of the above amounts a large sum has not actually passed through the Treasury, but was a transfer from the sinking fund to the general fund. This amount transferred is $610,159.09, which, deducted from the grand total, $4,300,663.02, leaves actual receipts, $3,630,473.93. So also in the disbursements, the transfers include the same amount as above, leaving the amount actually paid out $3,445,298.46. Following this general summary of State finances are tables of valuation for eighteen years past, Treasury statements since 1855, inclusive, and continued balances throughout that period. The temporary loan made since March 12, 1873, amounts in all to $710,000. In regard to this amount the Auditor says: "The acts of the Assemblies provided for the payment of the old internal improvement bonds, and certain sums to the counties on account of the erroneous appraisement of 1869, which of themselves made it necessary to have at least a half a million of dollars in the Treasury for immediate use for those purposes. To these were to be added the large appropriations to the benevolent and educational institutions, the ordinary expenses of the Government and of the Legislature of 1871," all of which were matters of imperative necessity. It is shown in the report that in closing up the separate account of the old sinking fund, which was in fact a transfer on books only, the sum of $503,221.08 appears in the account, swelling the apparent sum so much above the actual amount. All the facts in regard to this are concisely set forth in the official report. The school revenue, also, which foots up the large sum of $1,372,093.30, is not to be regarded as an expenditure from the Treasury, which is only the agent for collection and distribution of that particular fund on behalf of the counties. The fund no sooner comes in than it is sent out. Of the aggregate sum appearing in the Treasury, but $435,191.14 was reserved for State purposes from the State levy. On the 1st of March, 1873, the Treasury had $169,000, and the provisions by the Legislature, requiring nearly $750,000, which could be met only by a loan. A showing of the public printing bills for 1873 up to now, and since the final statement with the State Printer, amounts to $16,897.08.

AID FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A cold winter is fast approaching, and I am not willing to fold my hands in idleness in the midst of plenty, while perhaps to-night, in yonder cottage, lies some poor, sick, unfortunate mother, surrounded by her darlings, who may be, for, aught I know, either freezing or starving. No; life is short at best and amounts to little; we are here to-day and gone to-morrow; but eternity is a long time, and, let others do and think as they may in this life, I prefer to take my chances in a hereafter; and, therefore, I want to do something, while on earth, for humanity,—something more ennobling than being compelled, day after day, by the strict rules of society, to show off my "good clothes," obtained by the fatigue and hard labor of an indulgent husband, while there are those who are perhaps as good as you or I am, who are actually famishing in sight of my residence. The ladies of Chicago have noble hearts, and they have a noble duty to perform this coming winter: and, for one, I would suggest the idea of having a committee of from five to ten of their number appointed for each ward in the city, to look after the interests of the poor in their respective wards. I would also recommend the idea of having posted up, in some favorable place in each ward, a little letter-box, to be under their immediate control and care, where the timid mother, in case of extreme want, could quietly make known her true position to confiding ladies, and have her wants immediately and as quietly attended to; for I am confident that there are many in Chicago to-day who would prefer to starve rather than be compelled to apply to the Poor-Master for aid, and thereby expose their true position to a cold and unfeeling world. It is, therefore, Mr. Editor, in behalf of this class of people that I am penning this article for THE TRIBUNE to-night, and I will leave it with you and the public to decide whether I am or am not engaged in a good cause. For those poor, unfortunate mothers have untold love for every one of their pets which God has given them, and, in times like the present, when even strong men fail in business-pursuits, why should a poor mother receive censure or blame for not being able to secure a winter's supply of clothing, food, and fuel for herself and children? Think of this mother, dear, noble ladies of Chicago. God's all-seeing eye is on you, and He is watching your every movement. Your duty has now been openly, and God knows *honestly*, pointed out to you. While your many good and noble deeds of the past are recorded in the Book of Life, you have a few more days, months, and perhaps years on earth to do good; and I am satisfied that you will, with heart and soul, sanction this good work, and co-operate with me in defense and aid of poor humanity. Yours truly, MAUD.

CORRECTION OF A POSSIBLE MISTAKE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An inquiry by the authorities is now being conducted, which brings the name of a physician of this city into unenviable prominence. Unfortunately for another party, the name is not confined to him whose conduct is now *sub judice*. This fact may give rise to a mistake which would be most injurious to a respectable practitioner of this city,—Prof. Charles W. Earle, of Park avenue, who to no inconsiderable extent enjoys the confidence and esteem of the profession. W. GODFREY DYAS, M. D.

THE GAS-MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Should the Gas Companies of Chicago fail to heed your timely editorial of to-day, calling on them to manufacture a better article and sell it more honestly, it will then serve them right to cancel the old contracts and make new ones at lower rates, or encourage the formation of a new company. The city would save many thousands of dollars annually were it to establish gas-works of its own, and supply itself, as well as citizens, at reduced rates. The profit on the private supply would pay the cost of that gas used in street-lamps and public buildings. The Gas Companies need not be surprised should their high prices for an inferior article force many of their customers back to kerosene, candles, and other primitive means of illumination.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1873. X.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Extensive prairie fires prevailed off in the northwest last Sunday night. As seen from the upper windows in town, the sight was truly beautiful.—*Rossville Observer.*

—As there will be no money by taxation paid to the Collectors of Jersey County until after the holidays, there is some talk of suspending the schools until the money is in the treasury to pay the teachers.

—Hog-cholera is reported to be doing considerable damage among the hogs in St. Clair County. It is especially destructive in the vicinity of Turkey Hill. Mr. Jordan Sandidge has lost fifty large porkers in the past ten days from this disease.—*Belleville Advocate.*

—The rains this fall have been sufficient to keep grass in good condition, but have not benefited the wells much, and there may be a repetition of the old trouble of getting stock water during the winter. The creeks are very low.—*Lincoln Herald.*

—Announcing the hour for calling court, in Carlyle, at its convening, Judge Watts set it at 8 o'clock. "What, your Honor," asked a leading member of the bar, "is that not pretty early?" "No; we're all farmers now!" replied the Judge.—*Salem Anti-Monopolist.*

—A census of illiterate persons in the City of Galesburg, taken by the City Assessor pursuant to a requirement of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, discloses the fact that there are twenty-seven persons, male and female, in the City of Galesburg, between the ages of 12 and 21, who can neither read nor write.

—We are sorry to learn that, from lack of patronage, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railway have withdrawn all their passenger trains between Streator and Pekin. It will have the effect of injuring the sale of Chicago dailies, which will not reach the city until 7 o'clock, instead of 4 as heretofore.—*Pekin Republican.*

—The vote for removal of county-seat of Woodford County, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, resulted in a majority of 56 for Roanoke. The Metamoraites declare that a large number of fraudulent votes were cast, and have served an injunction on the new officers, restraining them from removing to the new seat.

—The country is being traversed in all directions by swindlers representing themselves to be drummers for wholesale Grangers' stores in Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere. They display samples, tell plausible tales about the great reductions they can make, offer goods at very low prices, make sales, and take the purchaser's note at short date. As a matter of course the goods never come, and, if it were not for the note maturing, the beguiled purchaser would hear no more of it. Farmers will do well to beware of these wolves in sheep's clothing.—*Lyndon Free Press.*

—Some time before the Craig election in June it was charged that Mr. C. was traveling about the district on railroad passes, and electioneering for the Supreme Judgeship. Afterwards it was announced that he had surrendered his passes. A few days ago he returned from Ottawa, and, when the conductor passed through the train, he presented his pass. "How is this?" exclaimed the official. "All right; I am using passes now!" remarked the Judge. Such is the substance of an item furnished us by a man who voted and worked for Mr. Craig, and if true does not speak well for his professions.—*Princeton Republican.*

—The case of Hilman vs. Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company was tried in the Circuit Court on Tuesday afternoon, and a very singular occurrence took place. Mr. Levi Davis was employed in the case, and when a particular and important witness (a colored woman, who had been waiting in the court-room all day) was called, Mr. Davis arose to explain. He said that there had been an addition to the family a few moments ago, and that there was one more witness than had been subpœnaed. He, therefore, was compelled to proceed with the case with what witnesses there were able to stand on their feet.—*Edwardsville Intelligencer.*

—Not less than from 1,000 to 1,500 new houses and additions will have been built this year, and by this time all that are begun are finished, and yet the demand is not supplied.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—It is said that, as an effect of the recent county-seat decision in Knox County, a movement is springing up to make a new county out of the east part of Knox, west part of Peoria, and north part of Fulton. Both Yates City and Elmwood are said to be aspirants for the county-seat. There can be no question but a very fine county could be erected in this way, taking in some of the finest and wealthiest townships and most intelligent population of the State; but it is not at all likely that the people of either of the three counties named will consent to any such dismemberment of their territory.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—A bank in Aurora is keeping the $10,000 paid in taxes last year by the people of the town for the purpose of meeting the interest on the Fox River Railroad bonds, now declared null and void. The same bank is loaning about the same amount of money to the county at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. In other words, the people pay $1,000 per year for the safe keeping of $10,000 of taxes which the Supreme Court decide they were not bound to pay.—*Aurora Herald.*

—The Circuit Court of Kane County was occupied, last Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, on a case from McHenry County, entitled Mead vs. Phillips, in which it appeared plaintiff was manager of a cheese-factory, and the defendant was guilty of skimming his milk on several occasions before taking it to the factory, thereby damaging the quality of the cheese. The law makes this a penal offense, and the jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $625 debt, $1 damages, and costs. The jury were sent back three times to put their verdict in proper form, and the last time the verdict was as above. The case will be appealed, but the defendant will not skim any more cream from the milk going to the factory.—*Aurora Herald.*

—The Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of this city, is at Ottawa engaged as one of the attorneys for the prosecution in a murder trial. Messrs. Bushnell and Bull, of Ottawa, appear for the prisoner. On Thursday, during the adjournment for dinner, Mr. Bull and Mr. O'Brien had a lively personal encounter at the room of the latter at the Clifton Hotel, resulting in Mr. O'Brien forcibly ejecting Mr. Bull from his room, and in drawing a revolver upon Mr. Bull, and, it is said, rather energetically accelerating Mr. Bull's progress down stairs. At the court-room, despite the efforts of the Court to have peace, these gentlemen indulged in a war of words, more expressive than polite, toward each other. Counsellor O'Brien is gaining a high reputation as a lawyer, and it would seem is also desirous of fame as a pugilist. His set-to with Lawyer Starr, of this city, a few months ago, will be remembered.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—A terrible affliction is visited upon the family of Thomas Lukens, living some five miles northeast of Bunker Hill. Several weeks ago, a brother of Mr. Lukens was so unfortunate as to become infected with small-pox while visiting at St. Louis. He returned to Mr. Thomas Lukens', where he had been making his home, knowing nothing of the disease he had contracted, and died within a few days. Ten members of Mr. Thomas Lukens' family contracted the terrible disease. Two have already gone to their graves—a twin daughter, about 8 months of age, and Mr. Charles Ayres, a son of Mr. J. T. Ayres, of Dorchester, who was living with Lukens. At this writing the other members of the family are in a fair way of recovery. Added to this terrible tale of suffering is the great difficulty experienced by the family in securing household assistance.—*Bunker Hill Gazette.*

NORTHWESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

—Six hundred thousand is the present estimated population of Kansas.

—The Fort Dodge *Messenger*, of Thursday, learns from a gentleman, just down from Minnesota, that snow on the head waters of the Des Moines River is from two to three feet deep, and the ice in the river twelve inches thick.

—Sumner Russell, of Anoka, Minn., only 18 years old, has been married two years, is a father, and is in jail at Anoka on charge of horse-stealing. His wife is only 16 now.

—Gold has been discovered in small quantities about 16 miles up the Oconto, Wis., at a village called French Town. It is mixed with gold quartz, has been analyzed and found to be of very fine quality, yielding about $7 per ton.

—By vote of the people of Lyon County, Minn., at the late election, the new county of Lincoln is to be organized from the west twenty townships of that county.

—The Grand Rapids (Wis.) *Tribune* of the 11th inst. says: "From 5 o'clock till 8 on Tuesday morning, the snow had fallen to the depth of ten inches, and it snowed nearly all day. Eighteen inches of snow, of the best quality, now lies on the ground, and the sleighing is just splendid."

—L. P. Elsmore, supposed to have been implicated in fraudulent transactions with the Michigan State Land Office during Commissioner Edmonds' administration, was recently arrested in Wisconsin for some misdemeanor committed at East Saginaw, and is now lying in Saginaw County Jail, awaiting examination.

—The Hudson (Wis.) *Republican* says there is likely to be great distress this winter in the Lake Superior mining country. The failure of iron smelting establishments in Ohio and other States, which last spring had contracted for ores at high prices, has caused a complete suspension of work in the mines.

—A little town named New Holstein, up in Calumet County, Wis., deserves honorable mention. Two years ago it gave Doolittle (Dem.) 147 and Washburn (Rep.) 53. One year ago it gave Greeley (Liberal) for President 187 and Grant 60. This year it cast 249 solid votes, all for William R. Taylor and the Reform ticket. Washburn did not get a vote in the town.—*Milwaukee News.*

—Reports from the Chippewa, Wisconsin, are that lumbering business is lively, men and teams being rushed into the woods. The Union Lumber Company, of Chippewa Falls, intend to put in 50,000,000 feet of logs this winter. The prospects are that there will be nearly as much lumbering done in that section this season as heretofore. There is plenty of snow for hauling, and work has begun uncommonly early.

—A large gray eagle attacked Wilford Tichener, aged 19 years, near Boylan's Grove, Butler County, Ia., a few days since, and a fierce battle was waged before the bird was conquered. He measured 10 feet from tip to tip of the wings, and his talons measured 7 inches from the tip of the longest front claw to the tip of the back one.

—From advance sheets of the report of the Treasurer of the State of Iowa, the Des Moines *Register* learns that the receipts from the sale of waste paper for the year ending Nov. 1, 1873, amounted to $1,164.85; from conscience money for the year ending Nov. 1, 1873, $9. For the same time the rents of State property amounted to $45,000; $1,066,365.31 were paid in redeeming warrants, and $2,807.60 were paid for interest. The Adjutant General sold arms and accoutrements amounting to $4,012.26.

—The refusal of the Illinois Central Railroad to pass free the donations in coal for the needy homesteaders, will prevent Gen. Baker from using, north of Des Moines, the Des Moines Valley Railroad, which offers free transportation. Two tons of coal, donated yesterday, will come up the Des Moines Valley Railroad to this place, then the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will take it to Council Bluffs, and then up the Sioux City & Pacific, and Sioux City & St. Paul Railroads.—*Des Moines Register.*

—J. P. Farley, Receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, returned home from the locality of his trust Thursday morning. He reports a cessation of work on the road for the winter. He has completed, since the acceptance of his office, nearly one hundred miles of the St. Vincent Branch,—that is, has laid the iron on the same to a point within three miles of the line of the British Possessions, and within 65 miles of Pembina. Before leaving for home he took a trip, in a special train, over the entire new road constructed by him. The completion of so much additional road has secured to the Company in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 acres of land.—*Dubuque Times.*

—A very sudden decline in the river occurred on Thursday night, the water being some 18 inches lower at daylight yesterday morning than at dark the evening before. Evidently an ice gorge had formed somewhere above here. At 8 o'clock the river commenced rising again, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the stage was but 1 foot 6 inches above low water mark, 10 inches lower than at the same hour the previous day. We believe the river was lower yesterday than at any previous time at this season of the year since white men first came here. At no place reported by the signal service was it so low. La Crosse, where it was 2 feet above low water mark, coming the nearest in shallowness.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—The following telegram from Bismarck appears in the Minneapolis *Tribune*: "The Fort Lincoln carpenters left for home to-day by the last train. Water-tanks are dismantled, and the road closed for the winter. 'Spotty' Whalen was sent to Fargo. All the dance-houses of Bismarck are closed, and the gamblers have all gone. Jack O'Neil left this morning. Began goes to Fort Rice. The Sheriff, Judge of Probate, and County Attorney are ordered off. If they go, there will be no further trouble in Bismarck. Judge of Probate Carvelle is responsible for the election funds embezzled and the county funds, and is a bad man. One robbery of $500 is traced to him. First snow to-day. It melts as it falls."

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Geneva has administered on the estate of the late Duke of Brunswick far enough to expect $3,750,000 from his estate outside of America and Germany. It is thought that the total will come up to $5,000,000, or 25,000,000 francs. The Genevans can't imagine how to spend more than half of it so far. It is hoped to extinguish the city debt of 7,000,000 francs, build an opera-house worth 800,000, spend 1,000,000 on schools, and 5,000,000 on streets and betterments.

—Woman's rights are looming up in Germany. A young lady has been appointed custodian of the museum at Kiel, with a salary of $420, and $144 additional for house-rent. Her pre-eminent scientific qualifications secured her this appointment—the first of the kind conferred upon a woman in Germany—over many competitors of the other sex.

—To judge from the reports received from the provinces, there seems to be no doubt that the elections have resulted in a great victory of the Liberal party. It is even possible that at the approaching election of Deputies the Ultramontanes will lose a few seats; but it is sure that the Liberals will gain a number of seats which were hitherto occupied by members of the Old Conservative, New Conservative, and Free Conservative parties.—*German News.*

—A most insinuating method of advertising has lately been introduced into Paris. It consists of sticking small labels upon the current coin. This clever device is, however, apparently doomed, for the French police find that a mode of advertising, which is, of course, independent of the official visa, can be used to promote other interests than those of particular tradespeople. It has been adopted for particular purposes, and therefore will be stopped.

—A work on the creed and manners of the Raskolnics, the Russian schismatics, who number 12,000,000 in Russia Proper, has been published in Roumanian, at Bucharest, by Bishop Melchisedech. The Raskolnics are numerous also in the Danubian Principalities. Among other sects of the low Danube which the Bishop describes are the Napoleonists, who worship Napoleon the First. They assert that he is not dead, but at Irkousk, in Siberia, and that he will once more overrun the world at the head of an invincible army.

—Quistorp, the great Berlin bankrupt, has, after all, not so bad a time of it. His creditors have allowed him a weekly income of $100, pending his case in bankruptcy, which, from its enormous complications, is pretty sure to last several years. Quistorp himself had asked only the modest sum of $60 a week, and is accordingly enthusiastic over the generosity of his creditors. The poorer class of his victims, however, feel quite differently towards the distinguished bankrupt. A crowd of them attacked him the other day in the streets of Berlin, and would have lynched him had not the police come to his protection.

Sending Babies to Sleep.

Some of the hill tribes in Northern India have a peculiar way of sending their babies to sleep, which is thus described by a correspondent of a Bombay paper: "Near a hollow bamboo, which served as a spout, through which the cold water of the mountain stream poured forth a jet, was disposed the head of an infant, who was lying covered warmly and fast asleep. The bamboo spout was so placed that the water played upon the crown of the baby's head, over a part which seemed bald of hair, a consequence, perhaps, of the habitual action of the water. The rest of the child's body was not touched by the water. The children (there were two of them) were lying on their right sides, and perfectly still, one would fancy in a state of stupefaction. They had been lying for an hour and a half, we were told, and would be there till 9 at night, in all between four and five hours. I felt the face of one of them, and found it cold, and then held the wrist, but could detect no pulse. Yet these hill people are convinced that this strange practice, which is quite general, helps to strengthen the brain, and make the children not only healthy, but hardy and fearless."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE MARE, GENTLE, sound, and stylish; will make a nice cross-match; low price; will exchange. Address F 55, Tribune office.

SIX HORSES, SUITABLE FOR BUGGY OR EXpress, for sale, cheap, at 126 Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND ENGINE, 15 to 18-inch cylinder, with or without boilers; must be first-class in every respect, and in good order. Give full description, maker, price, &c. Address S 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, loan broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, and drawing. Courses of 3, 6, and 12 months. Reaper Block, Chicago. Send for circular.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house No. 604 West Tyler-st., $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 213 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottage, large lot, 467 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 473. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME LOW-PRICED LOTS. Parties with a few hundred dollars can get bargains. Will sell very cheap. Address F 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OVER 80 COTTAGES and houses, (residence and business), in all parts of the city, some with the very latest improvements, at prices ranging from $2,000 to $120,000, and favorable terms; many great bargains. Call and investigate, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—20 CHEAP LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST. and Irving-place, between Polk and Taylor-sts., and near Ogden-av.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON THE SOUTHWEST CORner of Burnside and Thirty-eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LOT 24x124 feet, near Stanton-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL HOUSES and lots in Evanston, or North Evanston, at lower rates and on longer time than any other party can afford to sell for; or I will trade good new houses for a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, or furniture. I have a few houses to rent at half-price till May for cash in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 152 Monroe-st., or at Evanston.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near depot at the crossing, at a sacrifice, as owner is going West. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—OVER FORTY farms and large tracts of timber lands in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., many having the very finest improvements; prices from $1,000 to $50,000. Call and investigate at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

494 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, 2 rooms, unfurnished except carpets and shades.

499 DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—Good single and double rooms, with excellent board, and every hotel and home comfort, at exceedingly low prices; good winter quarters for families at reduced rates.

506 WABASH-AV.—HOUSE IN PERFECT order; convenient to business; very desirable rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; good board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day-board $3.50.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, two rooms communicating, up one flight, southern exposure: furnished or unfurnished.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT room in private family, with or without board. References required.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Pleasant front room, furnished, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

SUITE OF VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; one block east of Union Park, with board. Address E 37, Tribune office.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies; have suite of parlors, unfurnished except carpets: hot and cold water; all with table-board; will be let low; references exchanged.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

ADAMS HOUSE, CORNER OF CLARK AND HARrison-sts.—Will take a few regular boarders for the winter at panic prices. GRAVES & STRONG, Props.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—Elegant rooms, with board, at prices to suit the times. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS WISHING to trade stocks of goods for land, stock and bonds, address X Y Z, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT AT EVANSton, or lots at South Evanston, for a lumber-vessel. MOSHER & DECOUDERS, Evanston, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED UNINCUMbered property in city, town, or country, five well-located houses and lots on South Side, and 800 feet choicest suburban property, unincumbered. Woodland Park and Cottage Grove-av., 125x120, choicest property. Norwood Park blocks or lots. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM near city and railroad; lots in old Town of Hyde Park; house and lot in city; well-secured notes on real estate, and cash, for furniture, new or second-hand household goods of any kind, or large or small stocks of merchandise. See OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 68 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-RATE DRIVING horse, fast and gentle. Will take dry-goods, clothing, etc., etc. Address F 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERed real estate and cash or secured notes, a stock of dry goods and notions. Address B. P. HENRY, 730 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed. New rolls, $2 each, $3.50 a pair. New wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington.

KANSAS—KANSAS—KANSAS—A RARE CHANCE for a capitalist to invest; also, for merchants, mechanics, and business-men. For particulars call on or address KANSAS, 46 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., in shoe store.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED AT 734 State-st. I will pay the highest price in cash for cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. B. BOASBERG. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE OF ANY KIND, FURniture or household goods, pianos or sewing-machines, in large or small lots, for cash and secured notes on real estate. Address CASH, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL STOCK OF HARDWARE, WITH STORE fixtures, for sale, or will exchange for real estate. Address X 23, Tribune office.

A GOOD VARIETY OF DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE and business chances, at from $250 to $25,000, for sale and exchange. P. SABADY, 134 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR SALE AND EXchange; cash and good real estate to exchange for dry goods, grocery stocks, etc. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP. A bargain. H. M. GOOD, Aledo, Mercer County, Ill.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON ACCOUNT OF ill-health, one of the best staple and fancy grocery stores in West Chicago; finely located and doing a paying business. Address C 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN MEAT MARket, 105 Twenty-second-st., with fixtures and lease, at a very reasonable figure. Apply at above number.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING-MACHINES FROM the regular Singer offices, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies by making a small cash payment can buy a machine, take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all sewing done above the monthly payments. Hundreds are doing it. Come and examine for yourselves. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A DARK BROWN HORSE, WITH A white star—from No. 22 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING MONEY—at the corner of Hubbard Court and State-st., last evening at 7 o'clock. Call at "Drug Store," corner Polk and State-st.

STOLEN—FROM THE PASTURE OF A. F. SNELL in Jefferson, Ill., a light bay horse, white feet, and stripe on face; nose white, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 pounds; is a little sway-backed, and carries his head high; is in good flesh. A liberal reward will be paid for his returned to ELMER WASHBURN, Chief of Police, Chicago.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR RENT—$3 AND UPWARDS PER month; also pianos for sale at panic prices. N. GOULD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, 112 NORTH PAULina-st.; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, 113½ North Paulina-st., up stairs. Only $25.

TO RENT—SEVEN NEW, ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth. These houses have been designed for small families who desire all modern conveniences at a moderate rent. Rent low to first-class tenants. T. LYMAN, Room 17, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 226 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., CORNER of North-av., a 3-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—PRETTY AND SUBSTANTIAL COTtage 467 Second, near Lincoln-st. Choice neighborhood; key at 473. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, ON THIRTY-seventh-st., near Ellis-av., whole or part of house; rent cheap. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—541 ARCHER-AV., FOUR BLOCKS WEST of Halsted-st., a large 2-story house, with barn and large lot, suitable for boarding-house, saloon, and grocery store; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. There is in the house, and for sale cheap if required, a number of beds, bedding, and stoves, with kitchen and saloon furniture and fixtures. Apply at 301 Canal-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—621 ELSTON-ROAD, A NEW 5-ROOM cottage, with closets, pantry, and basement. $11 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE A FEW blocks south of Oakland, near Cottage Grove-av., $30 per month. S 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, five new marble-front residences of ten rooms each; first-class in every respect; never occupied; Nos. 596, 598, 600, 610, and 612 Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av. Also a fine residence with large grounds, southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st. I will give long leases at panic prices. CARTER H. HARRISON, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 303 WABASH-AV., containing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, closets, and a good barn attached. Inquire of M. A. BURRAS, 159 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO 743 WEST WASHINGton-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. F. A. SMITH, 162 Washington-st., Room 45.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, $25, at 73 North Lincoln-st., first from Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—LOW—UNTIL MAY 1ST—A COMPLETEly furnished house, 12 rooms, modern improvements, No. 1185 Michigan-av, near Thirty-first-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD floors in the brick building No. 383 North Clark-st, for housekeeping. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SLEEPING-ROOM IN A business block, on fourth floor, Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at reduced prices, Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st., near Sherman and Tremont Houses, Room 31.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for single gentleman, in a fine private house, at moderate price. Call and examine at 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM WITH FIRE, for one or two young men, cheap. D. COLE & SON.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF COTTAGE house, 450 Butterfield-st., consisting of 5 rooms suitable for housekeeping. Inquire in basement.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen, east of Union Park. Address O 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 202 NORTH Clark-st.; also the second and third stories, each containing 6 rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

Offices.

TO RENT—BANKING OFFICE, 110 DEARBORN st., first floor, Kendall's Building. Apply to JAMES S. KENDALL, 108 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE, WITH IRON TANK, steam-boiler, steaming rooms, smoke-house, &c., all in complete running order. G. A. RHODES, JR., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER. THE CHEAPest in the city. Inquire at 51 and 53 South Canal-st. Pioneer Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—2 GOOD COATMAKERS; TERMS LIBeral to steady men. Apply immediately at 688 Archer-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS THAT ARE TRAVELING can take small sample case and make handsome commissions. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK IN KING'S COAL mines at Braidwood, Ill. Good miners can make from $4 to $6 per day. Green hands make $2.50 to $4 per day. Inquire at 418 South Canal-st., or go direct to the mines. No union men need apply. SETH TURNER, Superintendent. J. Q. H. KING, Proprietor.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment; no capital, but references required. KELLY & HOWISON, 295 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 LIVE MEN TO work Life Insurance in this city for the Protection Life Insurance Company. Call on me at 109 Madison-st., during office hours, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel during the evenings. B. NOWELL, Agent for Chicago City.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL the celebrated Chang Chang. One man sold 70 in one day; another man, who never had sold goods before, cleared $43 last week. If you are out of employment don't fail to take an Agency that will pay any person who is willing to work from $25 to $50 per week. 29 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY; business light; pays $5 per day; no capital required until the business is proved to be so. Call and see at 13 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell non-explosive for kerosene oil. Men with $2 to $10 can make $6 a day. Costs 8 and 16 cents, sells for 25 and 50 cents. A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan; work the whole winter. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell my rubber goods for ladies and children. Very liberal inducements offered smart women. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WELL EXPERIENCED KITCHEN girl for restaurant; also one laundry girl; good wages. 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—A DAY-PORTER AT HOTEL. APPLY by letter to Y 12, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, smart German woman, in an American family. Inquire or direct to RUDOLPH SANDERS, 179 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL just arrived here, to do general housework. Apply at Hotel Denmark, 9 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO to do second work in a private family. Apply at 360 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID—BY an experienced girl, either in hotel, boarding house, or private family. A good home more an object than wages. For information call or address immediately 38 and 88 West Madison.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HOTEL housekeeper of 15 years' experience in a first-class hotel; references. Address "Housekeeper," Continental Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED, middle-aged lady desires one of the following positions: To do office work, or as assistant on a paper—understands proof-reading, etc.; or as cashier in a store, or as clerk. Can loan employer $300 or $500 on good security. None but Americans need reply, for to-day only, to O 73, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY WANTED—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $15,000, on city real estate or on collaterals. Parties having any to loan on short or long time will find an opportunity by addressing S 48, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE-MONEY notes. No brokerage. Apply to C. S. WALLER, 326 State-st., Room 8.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $15,000, in a wholesale and retail hat and cap house, to take an active or silent interest. Object to increase the business, which is well established and paying good profits. Good references. Address, in confidence P. O. Drawer 12, La Crosse, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL established cash business that will pay enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address L 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, TO take a [illegible] interest in a cash, manufacturing business, that will bear investigation, and offers large returns for investment. Address L 67, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVery description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF AN elegant house on Wabash-av.; make a splendid boarding-house. Address G 80, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, NEW OR SECONDhand—cooking or heating-stoves, pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of goods or merchandise to dispose of we will buy the same at value, or make liberal advances. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 68 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 68 SOUTH Canal-st., pay the highest price for furniture and household goods.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STAR GLASS CUTter. Send for circular and price list to JOSHUA GRAY, manufacturer, 25 Chardon-st., Boston, Mass.

THE PULPIT.

Continued from the Fifth Page.

effective and useful. Fill God's house with more power, and there will be greater blessings.

I next call your attention to the word "Consecrate." What do we mean by it? Is it sanctification? No, the word does not mean sanctification. It is the *way* of sanctification, and the best minds have need of it. I prefer Webster's definition of the word, which is, "Set apart to a sacred purpose." If I were to go through this room and ask each of you, "Do you desire to be happy?" you would all say, "Yes!" Now I wish to reach this, and will ask you: 1, Do you personally *believe* there is sufficient reason why you ought to be wholly consecrated to Christ? Many of you do not apparently believe it. You omit prayer and many duties. You have not conversed with near friends, respecting the interests of their souls. There are many reasons why we should be wholly consecrated. Go with me to Calvary; look upon that scene young man, young woman; take one look at Jesus there, and say, Is there any reason why you should not be consecrated to Christ? Do you believe that God is able to do what the text proposes? The preacher here dwelt upon the ability and willingness of the Father to bestow great blessing upon the Union Park Baptist Church. There was nothing in which he more delighted than to tell sinners about God's willingness to save. He could not understand why all this should be so with man, who was sinful and unworthy, but the great fact was plainly taught in the Bible, and he believed it and preached it. God was now waiting to bless. Bring in the tithes and He will open the windows. Do you believe the conditions are within your reach? I am often asked, "Is it possible, Brother Graves?" I answer, "Yes; if you go down on your knees, Jesus will be there." Bring in the tithes; these are the conditions. Now, do you believe the conditions are within your reach? When I was preaching in Brooklyn, one evening I attended a religious meeting where the services were closed by singing that hymn, commencing,

"Alas! and did my Savior bleed?"

When the congregation sang the words—

"But drops of grief can ne'er repay,
The debt of grief I owe,"

I said, "Do you believe that?" We will sing that again, and all who believe these words will raise their right hand. Only two hands went up, but many heads were bowed. O, my friends, there are many who are only professional Christians! The reverend speaker next enumerated "the tithes." These were the soul, body, property, etc., all of which should be brought in and consecrated to the Lord. An instance was here given of a church that wanted a minister, but could only pay a salary of $200. A minister was found who took the charge, and began to preach on the duty of "thorough consecration." At the close of the first year his salary was put up to $1,000, and a $10,000 church had been erected.

The home and foreign missionary work passed under review at this point, after which the sermon was closed by an urgent appeal for all to consecrate themselves to God.

The revival meetings will continue in this Church during the week, the services being in the afternoon and evening. On Thanksgiving Day Mr. Graves will officiate in the Second Baptist Church.

PHILOSOPHICAL RELIGION.

Prof. Taylor Inquires Into the Origin and History of Feasts and Fasts, and the Moral Influence which Their Observance Has Upon the Human Mind.

The Free Religious Society, which was formed in this city about one month ago, is meeting with considerable success, the Globe Theatre being filled every Sunday afternoon with people anxious to hear Prof. Dr. T. B. Taylor's discourses on "philosophical religion." Although the weather yesterday afternoon was about as bad as it possibly could be, and most of our churches were slimly attended, the Globe Theatre was full of infidels anxious to listen to Dr. Taylor on the subject of "An Inquiry into the Origin and History of Religious Feasts and Fasts, and the Moral Influence which their Observance has upon the Human Mind." The Professor took for his texts the following: "Come now and let us reason together."—Isaiah I., 18, and "Search the reason of things."—Eccl. 7:25, and "For your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hated. They are a trouble unto me: I am weary to bear them: Bring no more vain oblations: Incense is an abomination to me."—Isaiah 11:12.

There were elements in our nature, the speaker said, that at some time in our lives are apt to be brought into exercise either singly or in combination. They were instinct, intuition, and reason. Instinct belongs to man in the very lowest stages of his post-natal existence. The new-born babe is moved by this element to draw nourishment from its mother's breast. In man this element exists to such feeble extent that it was hardly worthy of mention, and this fact exalted reason as the crowning glory of man to a grand and proud eminence. For, while instinct in the lower order of animals is found to be very strong, still they lack the ability to reason. Instinct leads the lower order of animals to self-sustenance and self-protection at a very early age, avoiding danger from poisoning and other sources, which a child of the same age would not heed in the slightest.

Intuition is a higher element than restraint, and yet partakes somewhat of its nature. It was this element that perceives immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony. This belongs to man's spiritual nature rather than his gross corporeal nature. Reason stood at the head of the class, and is an element of great worth and dignity. Man may have instinctively or intentionally suggested to his mind a given line of policy to be pursued, reason stands up in the dignity of its superiority and asks, "How so?" "Why?" "Wherefore?" Virtue and vice were not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal reason for goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. Reason was that faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood and good from evil. By reason and science man measures the distance to the sun, moon, and stars, tells the quantity of matter contained in each, their motions around their own axes, and in their orbits around their respective centres. It weighs the universe in a balance and determines the cause of things.

He often wondered why it is that men who were capable of reasoning were content to accept and follow traditions and customs that had originated in the dark ages without reason, and on which men do not now dare to reason, nor will these customs stand the test of reason. Since the element of reason is so often referred to in the scripture of the Old and New Testament, it was strange that so many churchmen preach against the exercise of this function of the soul. One would naturally suppose that a great nation would have good and valid reasons for all that is done through its representatives. We often hear men and high officers of the law say such and such a custom is "time-honored." This and similar remarks are made with as much gravity as if time made a man or a principle honorable, without merit. If so, sin was of great value and dignity, for we are told that it is as old as man.

It is called a time-honored custom to proclaim from the capital of the nation, or from the capitals of the States, that the people shall discontinue their usual vocations, assemble at their usual places of worship, and there sing, and pray, and praise on a given day. If it is a fast-day, that is to be observed then with solemn air and grave-like countenance, the people wend their way to the house of God, and, if they sing at all, it is such a tune as "Old Hundred," or "Dundee," to words like these: "Hark from the Tombs a Doleful Sound," &c. Then follow prayers, supplications, tears, agony, implorings, etc., that vengeance may be turned aside, that justice may be avoided and Divine wrath averted; that the wicked may go unpunished, and that man may escape the consequences of his own actions. How much truth, reason, or justice there was in this, each one may judge for himself.

Or if it is a season of thanksgiving, such as our President has proclaimed for the 28th, then come the cheerful, happy, laughing faces, full of glee and good feelings. The songs were different, and instead of the dolorous hymns that were sang awhile ago, it is now—

The God of harvest praise,
Hands, hearts, and voices raise,
With sweet accord!"

Now all this sounded very well, and from the old theological stand-point is full of spirit, reality, and good cheer, and to those who do not think, and know no better, it is full Christian philosophy, and it would be almost a pity to spoil so nice a picture; but a love of truth and sense of duty impelled him to ask a few very naughty questions, and if it was found that the facts spoil the picture, they must blame the facts and not the preacher. [Laughter.]

We may find some things connected with the origin and history of this subject that may have the same effect upon our views touching the basis of these customs that did a question once asked of a young colored brother by one of his own race, while the younger was preaching a sermon on the creation of man. The colored divine said: "An de Lord made man out ob de dust ob de ground. He mixed up de mud fust, and den made him into the shape ob de Lord, and set him on all fours up agin de fence to dry. An' den he paint him all ober black, and dat am de reason why de inside ob de colored individual's hands and de bottom ob his feet is white, and the rest ob him black." An old colored brother thought he discovered an error in logic, so he inquired: "Nicodemus, you say de Lord made man and sot him on all fours agin de fence to dry. I would ask who made de fence?" Nicodemus turned upon his interrogator with some warmth, and said: "See here, Brother Zeek, one or two questions like dat would spile all my theology." [Great applause and laughter.]

The speaker continued by saying that he did not wish to be esteemed a "Revolutionist," a "Red Republican," or a "Communist," but he saw danger ahead, danger that arises out of the sea of human actions, like the billy-goat of Daniel's visions, with "a notable horn between his eyes;" so, at the risk of being called names, and prayed for by the ecclesiastical guild of Chicago, and charged with the vilest of heresies, he would proceed with the discussion of the subject, appealing to facts, reason, common sense, truth, and right. We were to-day, as a nation, passing through a period of strong mental operations looking in the direction of National reconstruction. Some had styled this mental tendency an epidemic. He did not like this. It savored too much of poor, unhappy France, where they average a revolution every twenty-four hours.

We ourselves had, as it were, just emerged from a revolution and convulsion in which grief come down upon us all like a wolf on the fold, till the voice of lamentation was heard from every city, town, and village. Even the bravest men stood to-day aghast and awe-stricken at the fabulous cost of constitutional liberty. It had been a gigantic expenditure of blood and treasure. We ask ourselves: "Is a Government like ours worth anything?" "Does it not cost more than it comes to?" A few years ago, while busily engaged in repairing the damages of the war, and in endeavoring to provide safeguards for the future, we were startled by turmoils beyond the Atlantic. The Prussian and Austrian war began and almost ended while the on-looking nations of the earth held their breath in the first suspense. While the world was looking at the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe, France grew impatient, and concluded to probe the question for herself. When Louis Napoleon shook his mailed arm at the new portent beyond the Rhine, Germany answered with a land-slide of armed men.

The quiet of our own country has just been startled from nearly a decade of quiet on account of the barbarities of a neighboring nation, touching the lives of some of our fellow-citizens. Spain needs to be taught a lesson. [Applause.]

The signs of the times were the manifest determination of the people to break loose from the Church, and forever to crush the dominant power of the clergy. [Applause.] The activity of the friends of this movement was one of the signs of the times. Another is the fact that on one of the recently uttered coins there is an inscription placed there without the authority of Congress, and, simple as it is, it is a species of usurpation. He meant the inscription on our 5-cent nickel pieces, which have the words: "In God we trust." In this the Government had come nearest towards publishing a creed in theology. Then, again, the Government issues a proclamation, and has it published at great expense in all the papers of the country, that, on such a day, the people should cease their ordinary work and go to the house of God, and there pray and sing for an hour, and when this is over they usually go home, eat a big dinner, get sick, send for the doctor, and have a great bill to pay. It would be much wiser in a great and beneficent Government if occasionally it would make an appropriation, and add to it the expense of advertising its feasts and fasts, and procure a load of coal and a sack of flour for poor widows, and others struggling with poverty. [Applause.]

The speaker then went on to show that feasts and fasts were only a relic of the past, and should be entirely discontinued in an enlightened country; that God could not be prevailed upon by prayers and supplications, and that everything was the result of natural causes. It was well known that God did not control the rain and wind. This was shown by the fact that strong concussions always produce rain, and in this way we could always produce rain at will. And as to the wind, one in high authority in the Church says: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth." This the speaker illustrated in the following picture: Out on the deep blue sea rides majestically a magnificent steamship. She has on board a thousand souls, composed of all denominations of Christians. It is a Christian ship. The Captain and crew are all Christian men. No swearing, drinking, or bad conduct of any kind is allowed. Morning and evening prayer is had, and grace is said at the table. When Sunday comes the anchor is dropped. On board the ship are nothing but dignitaries of the Church, who all believe in God and in prayer, and are full of loving plaudits of the goodness and love and power of Him who sees the sparrow fall (but can't prevent it from falling), that counted the hairs on our heads (yet can't prevent them from falling off), that had given them all such sweet assurance that the voyage is going to be a pleasant, safe, and profitable one, etc. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Captain examines the barometer, for, with all his faith in God, he was not willing to go out to sea without all the human inventions and modern improvements and precautions against accidents and casualties; and lo! the pallor of death is in his face. What can be the matter? Why, the little instrument, a simple tube of glass, with some quick-silver in it, tells of the near approach of a terrible storm. The poor man, in his devotion to the God of the Sabbath, is in a quandary, for he had ordered the fires to be extinguished. He orders the fires to be rekindled, Sabbath or no Sabbath, the anchor weighed, the ship put about that she may prow the storm. But lo! before things are half ready the black cloud along the horizon can be seen. By and by the vivid lightning is seen to flash with forked fury from the angry gloom. And now the rumbling thunder is heard, striking terror to the hearts of the hitherto merry, hopeful, and trusting crew and passengers. A moment more and the storm breaks upon them with the fury of death; it is not only a gale, but a terrible hurricane. The waves dashed against and over the noble ship, which for lack of the steam power, lies like a log in the trough of the sea and at the mercy of the waves. But where are the passengers and crew? Those that are able to hold on to the sides of the ship do so, and those who cannot are rolling with the vessel, but all engaged in offering up prayers, strong cries and tears to God, begging Him to have mercy upon them and spare their lives. One has it "for my children's sake," another "for my aged parents' sake," and the Bishop "for the Church's sake," and all for Christ's sake!" [Applause.] But all, alas! in vain; the storm waxes louder and louder! The waves go up to mountain's height, and they go down to the depths again, until at last the good ship rolls broadside into the "yearning trough of the ocean," and down, down among the coral reefs of the sea she lays with the ghastly forms of a thousand praying souls upon her bosom.

Was God the author of that storm? Was He the wholesale murderer of those helpless men who so loved and trusted Him?

This rule could be applied to all storms and tempests on land or sea, though the Bible-worshipers will cry "infidel," "blasphemer;" but these men are the blasphemers themselves. God had nothing to do with it. He could neither cause nor prevent it; for while God, according to the old savage idea, is a fitful, changeful, capricious being, these things occur in accordance with the principles of immutable and eternal law.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Bland announced that the distinguished British poet Gerald Massey would open a lecture course in connection with the Free Religious Society on Sunday evening, Dec. 14. The first lecture would be on the subject of "Jesus Christ, reviewed from a fresh standpoint," which is neither Trinitarian nor Unitarian."

—A Brooklyn man has been sued for a breach of promise by a young damsel who estimates the damages done to her affections at $20,000. The plea advanced by the defendant is that he always supposed the young lady was a dressmaker, but when he discovered that making paper-boxes was her profession the rude shock was too much for his refined nature.

WASHINGTON.

Composition of Committees in the Next Congress.

The Caucus Unwilling to Deprive Speaker Blaine of His Prerogative.

Mr. Creswell Strenuously Pushing the Postal-Telegraph Scheme.

Wilson's Special Credit Mobilier Committee to Be Revived.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMMITTEES IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The composition of committees in the next House is growing to be an absorbing theme in Congressional circles. In the absence of any positive information as to the course Mr. Blaine will adopt in making the committees—whether he will accept the caucus nomination for Speaker without pledging himself as to any course to be pursued with the Credit Mobilier members, or whether he will heed the demands made by the anti-Credit Mobilier factions, or whether he will leave all the responsibility to the caucus—speculation takes a wide range. The rule heretofore observed in making up Committees has been, when the old Chairman is dropped or promoted, to advance the next member on the old Committee, if re-elected, to the Chairmanship. If this course is pursued, and the members implicated in the Credit Mobilier are not put in prominent positions, Horace Maynard will, in order of precedence, be entitled to the place of the head of the Ways and Means; Freeman Clark, of New York, will succeed Garfield at Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Waldron, of Michigan, will take the place of Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, at the head of the Committee on Banking and Currency; Starkweather, of Connecticut, will succeed Schofield at the head of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Maynard will succeed Kelley as Chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration. As Judge Bingham was not re-elected, his place at the head of the Judiciary Committee naturally falls to B. F. Butler. There are, however, several circumstances which make it doubtful whether this plan will be carried out, even if Blaine should yield to the clamor against the Credit Mobilier members.

LYMAN TREMAIN

of New York is most conspicuously put forward by his friends, as a man of the highest ability elected at large in the great State of New York by a tremendous majority; and consequently entitled to a position at the head of one of the important committees. He lacks extensive legislative experience, his only service as a legislator having been in the New York Assembly, but it is claimed for him that his talents, culture, and solid attainments far outweigh all that can be argued against him. It is safe to say that Tremain's claims will be recognized. As Butler is to be urged for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, Tremain may possibly be made to fit in at the head of the Judiciary Committee, although the fine reputation of Judge Wilson, of Indiana, entitles him to a favorable consideration in that connection.

CLINTON L. MERRIAM,

of New York is understood to be a candidate for the place at the head of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and will receive the strong support of the ultra-Administration party, as he was the champion of free banking in the last House, and had a bill providing for free banks pending when Congress adjourned. No committee will figure more prominently during the next Congress than that on Banking and Currency.

KASSON, OF IOWA,

also comes here with considerable strength, which will possibly force him to an important place. He was a member of Congress some years ago, and was then well up on the Appropriation Committee, and was Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

While there is some talk of giving the Chairmanship of one of the committees to a Democrat, following the example of the Senate, in order that that party may have a committee-room to use for caucus purposes, there is a studious indifference shown to the claims of the Liberal party, which has one Representative in the House, whose prospects for an important place are not considered good.

OTHER PROBABLE ASSIGNMENTS.

Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, an old member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stands next in order of succession, is capable, and will probably receive the Chairmanship, vice Banks.

Tyner, of Indiana, will probably succeed Gen. Farnsworth as Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, while Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, will doubtless take Shellabarger's place at the head of the Commerce Committee.

A COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

routes to the seaboard, corresponding to Windom's Senate Committee, which has been traveling over the country during the vacation, will be made, and the feasibility of merging with it the old Committee on Railroads and Canals is strongly advanced. This latter Committee had been utterly useless for some time.

THE CAUCUS NOT WILLING TO MAKE COMMITTEES.

Of course, the same influences that would affect Blaine in making committees would have weight with a caucus, but there is a growing disposition among members against interfering with the Committees in caucus, which threatens a flat refusal to take the responsibility off the Speaker's shoulders, if he should ask the favor at their hands.

APPOINTMENT OF A SOLICITOR FOR COTTON CLAIMS.

The Hon. James S. Frazier, ex-Supreme Judge of Indiana, and late a member of the British and American Mixed Commission, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury Department, having especial caarge of all Cotton Claim cases. He entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 20th inst. There are about 1,500 of these cases which have been referred to him for advice.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

It is conceded that this winter the Post-Master-General will make a more determined effort than ever before to secure the adoption of the postal telegraph scheme. His attack upon the Western Union by name in his report, which is certainly of questionable propriety, is condemned as undignified and ill-befitting the place in which it is made, and the officer making it. Mr. Creswell evidently thinks that the large Republican majority in the incoming Congress will enable the Administration to carry almost any measure that it proposes, and he is consequently disposed to conduct his effort with extreme vigor. The opponents to the scheme are strong; and, as there is noticeable a growing disposition among members of Congress to disregard party dictation, the prospect for a big fight over the matter is good.

Mr. Orton, President of

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

who is here preparing for the winter's campaign, states that he is prepared to prove that the tolls paid to the telegraph companies in the United States are less than in European countries, where the lines are controlled by the Government. He has had agents traveling all over Europe, during the past summer, gathering statistics bearing on postal telegraphy, and will make a formidable showing against its adoption by the United States as soon as the matter comes up in Congress.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Congressmen here are very shy of the postal savings-bank system which Creswell recommends. They generally observe, in that connection, that they are waiting for the facts. So far, it has no pronounced strength whatever.

CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE NO. 2.

The Committee of which Judge Wilson, of Indiana, was Chairman in the last Congress, and known as Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2, will doubtless be revived during the winter. At the adjournment of Congress last March, the work of the Committee was but partially done, and a bill authorizing the appointment of a Commission by the President to continue the investigation, especially as regards Central Pacific affairs, failed to pass. This investigation is esteemed of prime importance, and will, it is thought, be promptly ordered.

A PUBLISHED ANNOUNCEMENT

is made to the effect that the Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Delegate in Congress from Arizona, will be married to the daughter of Senator Thurman, at the residence of the latter, in this city, on next Tuesday evening.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Col. A. H. Markland, General Agent of the Post-Office Department for the Western States, and Col. D. W. Munn, of Illinois, are here. They are prominent candidates for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

TWEED'S SUNDAY.

The Convict Spends a Sabbath in the Murderers' Cell in the Tombs—Further Efforts in His Behalf to be Made To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Tweed passed the day in cell No. 4 of the Tombs. This is the condemned cell, in which murderers are placed awaiting execution. It was assigned Tweed because it is more comfortable, being near a stove and warmer than the others. He spent a large part of the afternoon writing.

The attempt to procure a stay of proceedings will be renewed to-morrow.

It has transpired that on Saturday night ex-Judge Fullerton, one of Tweed's counsel, went to the residence of Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, and asked him to fix the time to hear an application for a stay of proceedings in the case of Tweed. Judge Gilbert promptly refused, until the Judges in New York should have been applied to by Tweed's counsel.

CASUALTIES.

A Woman Knocked from a Railroad Bridge and Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 23.—An unknown woman, while crossing the mill-race bridge east of here, this evening, was struck by the outgoing Columbus train and knocked into the river and drowned.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 23.—Last night, Mrs. F. Belch, living near Carrollton, was burned to death while cooking supper. Her apron caught fire, and the blaze was communicated to her clothing. She was burned to death before help could arrive.

A Steamer Sunk in the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The steamer Clarke, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, heavily laden with a general cargo, and a barge in tow, struck an obstruction, Friday evening, 10 miles below Point Pleasant, and sunk. No lives were lost. The steamer lies straight, with 8 feet of water over her main deck, and can be raised if assistance is rendered before the rise reaches her. The barge was saved.

BURSTING BOILERS.

The Experiments at Pittsburgh Not Altogether Successful—But One Weak Vessel Yields to a Pressure of 500 Pounds.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—The first successful boiler test took place on Saturday. The Cincinnati single riveted boiler leaked badly, and a pressure of 319 pounds was all that could be attained.

The double-riveted boiler manufactured in this city, attained a pressure of 500 pounds when her flues collapsed. The shell remained intact, and was not moved in its position. This is regarded as a satisfactory test.

ELECTIONS.

Official Majority for Taylor in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—The official majority of Taylor for Governor over Washburn is 15,411, Taylor running nearly one thousand ahead of the balance of the ticket. The Legislature will stand—Senate, 17 Republicans, 16 Reformers. Assembly, 59 Reformers, 41 Republicans.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The sale of seats for Dougherty's lecture begins this morning at Music Hall and Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., late pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, will preach this evening in the Western Avenue Baptist Church.

A man named John Philips has been missing from from No. 330 Church street since Saturday morning. Any information concerning him may be left at the Central Police Station.

The "bouncing" of the Chinaman, alluded to in yesterday's TRIBUNE, did not occur at the coffee-house of Winter & Gollman, No. 124 Dearborn street, but at No. 114, in the basement of Stewart Bentley's building.

The special Hyde Park train for the accommodation of persons attending the charity ball this evening, stopping at all the regular stations, will leave Grand Crossing at 8 o'clock, Hyde Park at 8:11, Fairview at 8:21, arriving at Lake street at 8:39. Returning, it will leave the Central Depot at 2 o'clock a. m., and will make the usual stops.

The alarm of fire from Box 95, at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by fire breaking out in a two-story frame building on Bonfield street, near Thirty-first, owned by Edward Whipple, who is janitor of THE TRIBUNE Building. The house had been vacated but a few days by Mr. Whipple, and the fire was probably the work of an incendiary. Damage about $100; insured.

Constable Thomas McMahon, who was seriously stabbed on Saturday night by a man named Michael Lang, was much improved yesterday. He is being attended by Drs. Hunt, Cuningham, and Sampson. Thirteen cuts were found upon his body. It is believed, however, that none of them will prove fatal. It appears that McMahon assaulted Lang in the street, and the latter stabbed him in self-defense. Lang has not been arrested.

It was editorially announced in the last issue of the *Western Sporting Gazette* that the financial complications prevailing throughout the country compelled a suspension of the paper for a few months. The fact will be sincerely regretted by the many friends which it made during its brief career. Its reappearance, however, will be hailed with pleasure. It was cleverly conducted in every department by Mr. T. Z. Cowles and his assistants, but, unfortunately, brains, unaided by money, cannot run a newspaper successfully.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a bold outrage was perpetrated at the corner of Sangamon and Harrison streets. As Mr. Albert Wilson, of No. 50 Sholto street, was passing the corner named, with a horse and buggy, three roughs ran out, and while one of them held the horse by the head the other two forcibly ejected Mr. Wilson from the buggy. The roughs then got into the vehicle and drove off. Mr. Wilson reported the matter promptly at the Union Street Station, and officers were sent out in quest of the thieves, but returned, without having succeeded in catching them.

The burning of a cottage-house on Burnside street, near the Rock Island Railway shops, at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, cast such a bright reflection that an excited individual, standing at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-seventh street, a point fully two miles north of the burning building, turned in an alarm of fire from Box No. 74. The Fire Department responded promptly, and, upon the arrival of the engine at the box, the excited individual pointed helplessly to the south. The boys estimated the fire as being of little importance, and therefore supposed the individual had pulled the box for a "sell," and they accordingly turned several streams upon him, compelling him to beat a hasty retreat into the darkness, looking like a drowned rat.

PAYMENT OF RAILROAD AID BONDS.

MORRISON, Whiteside Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the article in regard to payment of bonds in aid of railroads, in yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, it was stated that the design of increasing the assessment of 1873 over that of 1868 was to raise a fund sufficient to pay the interest, and place a surplus in the Treasury to extinguish the principal. Even that is not necessary in all cases; as, for example, one township in this county subscribed $10,000 in aid of a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, requiring $1,000 annually for the payment of interest. For the year 1871 there was levied by the Auditor a bond tax of $1.90 on each $100, which the State tax diverted, and taxes levied on the railroad property placed the net sum at $4,954.02 in the Treasury, leaving a surplus of $3,954.02. For the year 1872 there was placed in the Treasury the net sum of $1,761.42, leaving a surplus of $761.42. For the year 1873 the amount of State tax diverted will be $973.43; the amount of other taxes levied on the property of the railroad is $2,938.04, making $3,911.47 for 1873, giving a net sum, after deducting Collectors' commissions and probable delinquencies, of, say, $3,750, which, after payment of interest for 1874, will leave a surplus of $2,750 in the Treasury,—making an aggregate surplus of $7,465.44.

The question naturally arises, How much more money will there be in the Treasury at maturity of the bonds than will be needed to cancel them? What will be done with it? And who derives any benefit from it in the meantime?

QUIEN SABE.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Its Political Complexion.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The National Assembly was elected on the 8th of February, 1871, during the three weeks' armistice granted by the Germans. Its mission was to appoint a regular Government in lieu of that which had sprung from the revolution of the 4th of September, 1870, and to ratify the Treaty of Peace which the new Government would conclude with the invading armies. It was so generally understood that the Assembly would be merely provisional, and would exercise no constituent powers, that the Electoral Committee formed in each department were composed by agreement of men representing all shades of opinion; and the lists of candidates which these committees drew up included, on the same principle, men who were influential in their departments as land-owners, manufacturers, or merchants, or who were distinguished for their achievements in arms, science, or letters. Politics were so little regarded that some of the lists were purposely arranged so as to comprise candidates at the utmost variance on questions of faith; and it may be remarked that these lists were the most successful, many electors voting contentedly for a free-thinker and a clerical, a protectionist and a free-trader, a General and an author all together. The voting did not take place by circumscriptions, as under the Empire, but by *scrutin de liste*—that is, every elector voted for as many candidates as his department had members to elect, the least number being six, and the greatest, which was in the Seine Department, forty-three. The result of this election was the return of 750 names, but many members had been elected in several departments (M. Thiers for instance, in 24), so that the actual number of deputies was only 672. This total was further lessened by the annulling of eight elections, and after the peace had been voted at Bordeaux by the resignation of twenty-two members, mostly Radicals like MM. Henri Rochefort, Milliere, and Delescluze, who contended that the Assembly had fulfilled its task, and that the country should be appealed to again on distinct political issues. M. Thiers was then opposed to this view, and so were all the moderate Republicans. The Assembly accordingly adjourned to Verseilles, and legislated there throughout the Commune, a few deaths occurring in the meantime and reducing the number of deputies to 636. The parties then stood as follows: 210 Legitimists, 10 Bonapartists, 60 Orleanists, 226 Republicans of all colors, and 130 Centrists, who called themselves Liberal Conservatives, and were supposed to lean towards Orleanism, though they voted systematically behind M. Thiers. Many party divisions took place, but the Centrists oscillated now to one side and now to the other at M. Thiers' beck, so that the strength of the extreme factions was neutralized, and there was no telling with any accuracy whether the majority of the Chamber was Monarchial. This state of things continued till the elections of the 2d of July, 1871. There were then 114 vacancies to be filled up, and the horrors of the Commune were so fresh in men's minds that it was calculated a powerful Anti-Republican majority would be returned. But M. Thiers had already expressed the opinion that a Conservative Republic was the most desirable form of Government, and, to the disgust of the Monarchists, the electors returned 53 Moderate Republicans and 35 Radicals,—that is, 88 Republicans,—as against 26 professed Conservatives, but one who declared himself a Legitimist, the others being for the most part Centrists of the Orleanist type. These elections caused a great panic among the Monarchists, and about 40 of the original Centrists in the Chamber pronounced openly for Constitutional Royalism, "being dismayed," as they publicly expressed it, "that the country should have the blindness to elect twenty-five Radicals while the ruins of Paris were still smoldering." No further elections were held for six months after this; but, on the 9th of January, 1872, seventeen seats having to be filled, the constituencies returned twelve Republicans of various shades, two Bonapartists, two Constitutional Monarchists, and one Liberal-Conservative Centrist. These elections were signalized by the defeat of M. Victor Hugo, the Radical candidate for Paris, by M. Vautrain, Moderate Republican, and they strengthened the Thierest ranks, while increasing the consternation of the Monarchists, who this time commenced an organized agitation in the Provinces by means of pamphlets and gratis newspapers. But this did little good, for the fourteen elections held in February, June, and October, 1872, showed the Republican idea to be steadily gaining in popularity, the returns being ten Republicans to one Legitimist, two Bonapartists, and one Orleanist. The next elections were those of the 27th of April in the present year, and they included the famous "election Barodet" in Paris. There were eight seats vacant, and the returns were seven Republicans, mostly Radical, to one Legitimist; on the 11th of May five more elections were held, resulting in the triumph of four Radicals and one Bonapartist; and this acted like a trumpet-call on the Monarchists, who coalesced, overthrew M. Thiers, and established an Anti-Republican Ministry,—with what result, however, was seen by the 12th of October elections, which added four new members to the Republican party. There are now thirteen seats vacant, and the reluctance of the Ministry to issue the writs proves small confidence in the probability of Royalist victories. But if we look simply to the 151 elections held since February, 1871, without speculating on elections to come, we get the following statistics: Moderate Republicans, 64; Radicals, 52; total Republican returns, 114; Conservative Centrists, 20; Constitutional Monarchists, 7; Bonapartists, 5; Legitimists, 3. That is, deducting the Bonapartists and reckoning the 20 Conservatives to the Fusionist ranks, 114 Republicans to 32 Royalists.

AN OLD LAW-SUIT.

The End of the Famous William Blair Insurance Case—The Heirs Recover.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

The case of H. B. Ketcham, Administrator of William Blair, deceased, against the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, has at length been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The judgment is against the Insurance Company for the full amount of the policy, interest, and costs. This suit has been in the courts for nearly six years, and has attracted more than ordinary notice from the singularity of the facts connected with its history, and the energetic and vigorous manner in which it has been prosecuted upon the one part, and defended upon the other.

William Blair was a prominent citizen of St. Joseph; the proprietor of the City Hotel, and a large contractor of railroad construction and public works. On the 19th of February, 1867, he left St. Joseph to attend the trial of an important law suit, to which he was a party, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Returning to his home, on the 9th of March, he stopped at Hermann, Mo., to attend other legislation in which he was interested. On the afternoon of the 12th of March, he purchased for 30 cents an accident ticket of defendant, which he sent by mail to his wife, and which promised to pay his personal representative $5,000 in case of his death occurring within three days by accident while traveling in any public conveyance provided for the transportation of passengers. At 8 p. m., on that dark and stormy night, he stepped into a car of the express train going west, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A friend, named Fredericks, accompanied him into the car, sat by his side, and chatted with him during the short time the train remained at the station, then, shaking his friend by the hand, stepped from off the car. Two hours later and the train approached the Osage River bridge. William Blair is seen to step out upon the platform in company with another passenger with whom he had been conversing, at the moment the train is passing upon the bridge. An instant more, the companion returns and cries, "A man has fallen off the cars!"

There is no general alarm; the train moves on without its speed being checked, until Osage Station is reached, when this passenger informs the station-agent that a man, who, in conversation, claimed to be the proprietor of the City Hotel at St. Joseph, had fallen off the cars upon the Osage River Bridge. The train moves on; there is the empty seat and the unclaimed hand-baggage; the former is soon filled and the latter soon pushed out of sight, and the accident seems to have been forgotten. The sad news soon reaches Mr. Blair's family. A messenger is dispatched to the scene of the accident; the river is dragged; a reward is offered for the recovery of the body; but the dark, deep, and rapid river refuses to yield up the body of its victim. The secret and venomous tongue of malice sets afloat rumors and insinuations of his being seen alive, and there are doubts of his death. Mr. H. B. Ketcham is appointed his administrator. Some months after the accident the ticket is found and a suit instituted upon it in the Circuit Court. But where is the evidence of his death? Every means is tried and exhausted to find the man who was an eye-witness to the terrible accident. All without effect. No body was ever recovered. For months it seemed impossible to find any trace of a single passenger who was upon the car from which Blair fell. One is at last found, an honest country woman. She remembers two men getting on the cars at Hermann upon the night in question. She describes one of them. It answers the description of Blair. She remembers that he had a traveling-bag with him; saw him eating from it; saw him go upon the platform of the car with a companion, saw him disappear, and heard the alarm raised. She got off the cars that night and crossed the Osage River in a boat the next morning on her way home; looked for the body as she passed under the bridge, and told the story to the boatman. Blair's signature upon the hotel directory at Hermann is genuine. The unclaimed baggage taken from the cars at the terminus of the road is proved by the contents to have been Blair's,—the little hand-bag contains the dry and mouldy remnants of the lunch.

The Insurance Company soon remove the case to the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, where, two years and a half ago, it was tried before Judges Miller, Treat, Krekle, and a jury. The trial lasted some four days. Some thirty witnesses were there from at least ten different States,—each one with his morsel of testimony to corroborate or strengthen. Link by link the long chain of circumstantial evidence has been made perfect, and its conclusion was inevitable. The jury found for the plaintiff to the full amount of the policy, interest, and costs. The Insurance Company appealed the costs to the Supreme Court of the United States; by which body the judgment of the Court below was last week affirmed. Winslow Judson, Esq., of this city, has had the control and management of the case for Blair's administrator from its first inception in our local court to its final decision at Washington. Its result is but a proper return for the vast amount of labor, energy, and skill which he was bestowed upon it. The defense upon the part of the Insurance Company has been managed with much ability by Woodson, Vineyard & Young in the State courts; Sharp and Broadhead, of St. Louis, in the United States Circuit Court; and William M. Evarts, of New York, in the United States Supreme Court. The widow and family of Mr. Blair still reside in St. Joseph. The amount of the judgment will be in excess of $7,000.

A Juror Drops Dead in Court.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Nov. 19.

A startling event occurred to-day in the Court of Common Pleas. The jury in a suit to recover house-rent had retired for consultation. The balloting stood 6 to 6. After further consultation another ballot was taken, resulting in a vote of 11 to 1. The one who voted alone was Peter Cooke, an old and well-known citizen.

Some of his fellow-jurors then argued the case with him, and earnestly, too. Mr. Cooke was observed to tremble, though he had been, from advanced age, tremulous for two or three years past. He was a man not very easily shaken in his opinions; but, on this occasion, the earnestness of his fellow-jurors at length carried him with them, and an agreement was reached.

A few minutes later, and while the members of the jury were in the act of leaving the jury-room, Mr. Cooke, who was standing by one of the seats while conversing with another juryman, suddenly fell back over the seat in an unconscious condition.

Such aid as could be rendered was promptly given, and in a few minutes he revived.

"You have a heart affection, Mr. Cooke?" said one of the jury.

"No, I don't know that there is any trouble with my heart," replied Mr. Cooke, hesitatingly, "but I haven't felt quite right lately about here,"—passing his hand across his lungs.

"You knew, I suppose, that you fell to the floor?"

"No, indeed? Did I fall? I didn't know it."

The shock had been so sudden that he did not know what had happened.

Soon after this Mr. Cooke felt well enough to return with the jury to the court-room, but as soon as he entered, instead of going to the seats provided for the jury, he sat down on the first of the long benches. One of the jury called the attention of the Sheriff to the case, telling him that Mr. Cooke's condition required attention. In a minute more Mr. Cooke fell over, in a dying state, and within four minutes he was quite dead. The verdict, which was for Mr. Ranney, the defendant, was received by the Court, and duly announced. It is believed to be a case without any precedent—a juror dropping dead between the time of the agreement on the verdict and its delivery. If it had been a murder trial, no doubt it might have involved a new jury—a new trial.

Catching Bugs.

A writer in a French horticultural journal relates this suggestive experience: "After sunset I place in the centre of my orchard an old barrel, the inside of which I have previously well tarred. At the bottom of the barrel I place a lighted lamp. Insects of many kinds, attracted by the light, make for the lamp, and, while circling around it, strike against the sides of the barrel, where, meeting with the tar, their wings and legs become so clogged that they fall helpless to the bottom. In the morning I examine the barrel, and frequently take out of it ten or twelve gallons of cockchafers, which I at once destroy. A few pence worth of tar employed in this way will, without any further trouble, be the means of destroying innumerable numbers of these insects, whose larvæ are among the most destructive pests the gardener or farmer has to contend against."

A Notorious Job.

The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a recent letter, tells some hard facts concerning the James River & Kanawha Canal job, which will come before Congress for more favors this winter. One of the items in this work is a five-mile tunnel through solid rock, which will cost $13,000,000. Second, the canal, so far as built, does not pay. Third, the stockholders are to receive $25 per share for their stock, which is now hawked about at $2.50. Fourth, in addition to $12,000,000 of stock, about $8,000,000 of which is held by the State, the Canal Company owes $1,250,000, which it cannot pay. Fifth, the country through which it will pass is wild and unproductive, and can never pay interest upon the proposed enormous outlay of $30,000,000. Lastly, the whole thing is a dead failure, of which Virginia wants to get rid. Not being able to sell it or give it away, the Government is asked to take it and finish it.

Frightened to Death.

From the Marinette and Peshtigo (Wis.) Eagle.

On the night of the 12th inst., Andrew Manfester, an employe of the Peshtigo Company, was up on the north branch of Beaver Creek, in company with three or four other men, and a little over a mile from camp, when it became dark and night closed in. They started for camp, and on the way bravely amused each other with wolf and bear stories until their imaginations were well wrought up, when suddenly, "like a clap of thunder from a clear sky," they heard the dismal sound of wolves close behind them. This frightened the whole party and put them to flight. Mr. Manfester immediately went into fits. One or two of the others stayed with him till the rest went to camp and procured assistance. They carried him into camp and administered what they could to his necessities, but he died during the night.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED......Nov. 22 and 23.

Schr Bay City, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. A. Burton, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Madeira, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Groton, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Australia, Ludington, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. P. DeCoudres, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Annie Laurie, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Steam-barge Colin Campbell, Sandusky, coal.
Steam-barge Shawnee, Sandusky, coal.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, coal.
Schr Morning Star, Cleveland, coal.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Manistee, lumber.
Steam-barge Mary Robertson, Collins' Inlet, lumber.
Schr J. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Harmonia, South Haven, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARED......Nov. 22.

Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, 130 brls pork, 101 bgs timothy seed, and sundries.
Schr U. S. Grant, Escanaba, 50 tons corn meal, 33 brls pork, 80 brls apples, 30 brls cider, and 200 pkgs groceries.
Schr L. J. Conway, Manitowoc, 5,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Grundy, Cleveland, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, NOV. 22.

Schr Christine Nilsson, Port Huron, 21,999 bu corn.
Schr Daniel Lyons, Oswego, 19,700 bu corn.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat, 14,000 bu corn, 1,400 brls flour, and 168 bags oil cake.

Lake Freights.

Freights were quiet. Quotable at 9@10c for wheat to Buffalo, the outside being the asking rate. The schr Christine Nilsson was chartered for corn to New England via Sarnia, on through rate. Capacity, about 25,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—PASSED DOWN—Props Canisteo, Sheldon, Dean Richmond, Jarecki and barge; schr Netta Weaver.

PASSED UP—Prop Fountain City.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Props Burlington, Burton, Leland; schrs Charles Crawford, E. C. Roberts.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—PASSED DOWN—Props India, Japan, St. Albans, Cuba, Montana, Arabia, O. Townsend, Arizona.

PASSED UP—Props Fisk, Jr., Fayette, Inter-Ocean and barge.

WIND—North.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 869; shipments, 398. Market quiet; sales mostly odd lots. Wintered Texas cows $1.60@1.75; do steers, $2.00; Texan yearlings, $7.00 per head; fair native cows $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,962; market lively, buyers taking all offering at $3.40@3.45. Heavy rain prevailing checked operations; still falling heavily to-night.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—BEEVES—The market ruled in most respects similar to last week. Thursday the market opened with the usual number of Eastern country dealers and local butchers. The following day the attendance was large, being composed almost exclusively of leading dealers from Brighton, New York, and the East generally. Saturday, Brighton was largely represented, but there was a small attendance from New York, which is attributed to lack of confidence in the latter market. The supply has been large, summing up 5,899 head. Embraced in the receipts were only ten car-loads of Texans. The average quality of the offerings has been fully equal to last week. The market from the opening to the close was steady. Sales in the early part of the week rather irregular, varying from ¼c to ½c ℔ ℔, live weight, an advance over the ruling prices of last week. During the latter part of the week, however, it settled down to about ¼c advance, at which figure the market closed, all the receipts having been taken. The prices obtained were as follows: Premium, $6.85@7.00; extra, $6.25@6.75; first quality, $5.75@6.25; second quality, $5.00@5.75; third quality, $3.75@5.00; inferior, $2.37@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—This branch of trade was remarkably dull this week, even for the season. The receipts number 11,200 head, only 3 car-loads being taken by the Eastern trade, and nearly all the remainder went to New York in first hands. Sheep, 4@5½c ℔ ℔; lambs, 5@6½c.

DEATHS.

FRITZ—Sunday evening, Nov. 23, Alice Mary, wife of Fredolin Fritz, aged 26 years.

Funeral from residence, 774 Clybourn-av., Tuesday, Nov. 25, to Rose Hill Cemetery by carriages, at 1 o'clock p. m.

RIBOLLA—Louisa Schachel, wife of Alex. Ribolla, at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday, Nov. 23.

Funeral and services (Lutheran) will take place at her late residence, 653 Butterfield-st. Time will be announced in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Braunscheig (Germany) papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS!

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

This will be, without exception, the sale PAR EXCELLENCE of the season. Consignors have ordered us to close all goods and we shall endeavor to accommodate them in our efforts on Tuesday. Our stock consists of Dress Goods, Custom-made Clothing, Knit Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.; 50 Cases Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers; Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hdkfs, Ties, Shirts, Jackets, &c.; Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions, Rufflings, &c.; Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. The stock of a dealer in Toys, China Ware, Dolls, &c.; closing business will be offered. Also, Woolens, Blankets, Government Goods, Hats, Caps, Fur Goods, and Umbrellas. A full line Ingrain, Hemp, and Dutch Carpets will be sold at 11 o'clock. Regular sale opens at 9½ o'clock.

LUNCH AT 12 O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

For Wednesday's (Nov. 26) Sale of BOOTS AND SHOES

WE SHALL OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT

Of all grades, that we are ordered to CLOSE OUT.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 10 O'clock.

10 Cases Rhine Wine.
30 Cases choice Champagne.
10 Cases Hennessy Brandy.
25 Kegs Scotch and Irish Whisky, 2 and 3 galls. each.
20 Pkgs. Whiskies in pints and quarts.
5 Cases German DeKuyper's Gin; and a good assortment Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, and other liquors.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

JOBBERS' STOCK OF Fine Furnishing Goods AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, Nov. 26, 9 1-2 A. M.,
204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,

Consisting of Fine White Dress Shirts, Negligee Shirts, Fine Suspenders, Cotton and Merino Half-Hose, Fine Undershirts and Drawers, Cardigan Jackets (of finest quality), Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, &c. Also a large consignment of WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

These goods were made up for the best trade, and the attention of dealers is called to the sale of this elegant stock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
15 and 17 Randolph-st.

We are conducting the AUCTION BUSINESS

In all the various branches, as usual, at our old quarters

In Bowen's Block.

Having had nearly eighteen years' experience in every branch of the business in Chicago, we understand it thoroughly, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

VARIETY SALE.

New Parlor Sets, Piano Fortes, Oil Paintings, Teas, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, Double and Single Cutters, and General Merchandise, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps,

Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our Store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. Entire Stock of a Dealer. China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, China and Gilt Vases, Fancy Ornaments, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Lamps, &c., &c. Will be sold in lots to suit.

ELISON, POMELOY & CO.

Friday Morning, Nov. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

We make another IMMENSE SALE of

Housekeeping Goods AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

New and Second-Hand Parlor Suits, Marble-Top and Walnut Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Lounges, Book-Cases, Extension Tables, Marble-Top and Walnut Centre Tables, Blankets, Comforters, Quilts, Crockery, Glassware, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY HODGES & CO.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
Corner of Ashland-av. and Hubbard-st.,

GENTEEL FURNITURE at auction, consisting of Parlor, Dining, and Chamber Furniture, Crockery, Tinware, and Kitchen Articles. Must be sold, as the owners are leaving the city. Sale MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 10 a. m.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
[illegible] West Lake-st.